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ABSTRACT

This factbook presents statistics and examines trends for nine indicators of children's well-being in Georgia. The indicators are: (1) number and percent of low birthweight infants; (2) infant death rate; (3) death rate of children ages 1 to 14 years; (4) violent death rate of teenagers aged 15 to 19 years; (5) rate of child abuse and neglect; (6) numbers of juveniles committed to state custody; (7) birthrates to teenagers aged 15 to 19 years; (8) high school dropout rates for teenagers 16 and older; and (9) child poverty rate. The principal finding of this analysis is that thousands of Georgia children are jeopardized by poor health, early death risk, and lack of adequate support for their families, with African-American children faring significantly worse than white children. National and international comparison and national goals are included to help establish reasonable standards for action. The report is divided into four sections: (1) "Who are Georgia's Children?" providing demographic information for 1980 and 1990 statewide and by county; (2) "How are Georgia's Children Faring?" providing statewide and county information on the nine well-being indicators; (3) "Who are Georgia's Families?" including information on the diverse family settings in Georgia, family income, and maternal employment; and (4) "Appendices," including a glossary and descriptions of methodology and sources. (KDFB)

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Georgia
FOR CHILDREN

GEORGIA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK

Georgia
kids
count

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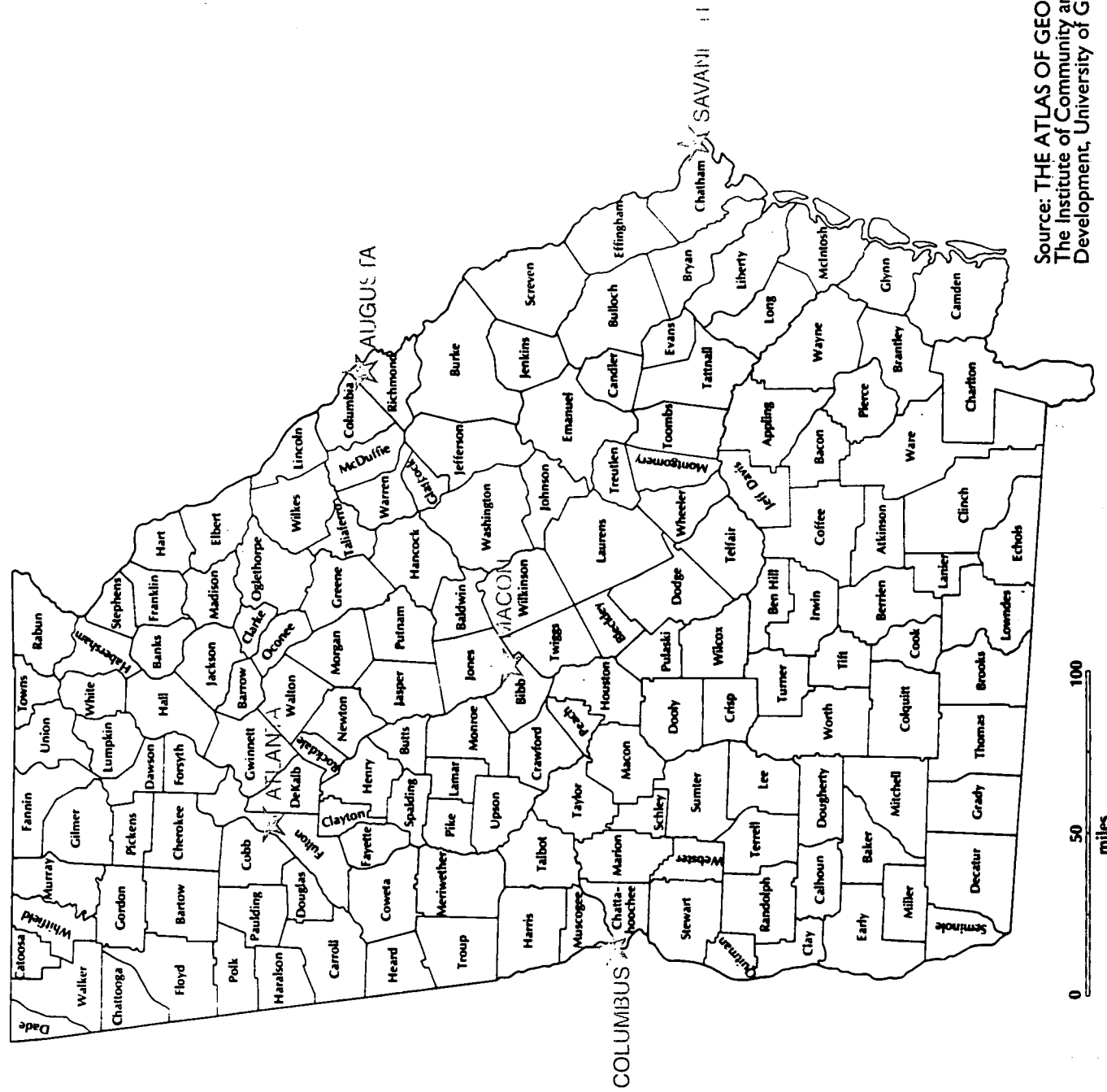
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MAP OF GEORGIA'S COUNTIES



Source: THE ATLAS OF GEORGIA (1986)
The Institute of Community and Area
Development, University of Georgia.

1 OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS 1

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OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

Children are the key to a dynamic present and a productive future for Georgia. Their well-being and the quality of their lives today will determine whether they can be healthy, successful and informed citizens tomorrow. This is why all Georgians must understand how children in the state are faring.

Many of Georgia's children are healthy and happy, an accomplishment we can celebrate. But we must also acknowledge that far too many of Georgia's children are fighting odds stacked high against a fulfilling future. By arming ourselves with knowledge about Georgia's children, we can confidently take steps to ensure they all have the opportunity to realize their aspirations.

The **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** is the state's first independent, county-by-county assessment of how all its children are doing. The **Factbook** paints a picture of who Georgia's children are. It looks at whether they're healthy when they're born, and whether they stay healthy as children and as teenagers. The **Factbook** examines whether Georgia's children live in poverty, whether they are safe from abuse and neglect, are able to graduate from high school, to postpone childbearing until adulthood and to avoid involvement with the juvenile justice system. The **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook** also examines Georgia's families — the primary environment in which children grow

up, are nurtured and learn values.

The principal findings of the **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** are that thousands of children in this state are jeopardized by poor health, the risk of early death, and a lack of adequate support for their families. The **Factbook** also finds that Georgia's African-American children fare significantly worse than its white children. Despite economic growth in Georgia during the 1980's, more than 300,000 of the state's children lived in poverty, compromising their opportunities for a safe and healthy development. While there has been progress in some areas — fewer teens dropping out of high school, a lower rate of death for infants and children — Georgia continues to rank among the worst states in the country when it comes to the overall well-being of children. The data also suggest that Georgia has failed its teenagers in several areas — more and more youth are committed to juvenile custody each year, are having children before they reach their 18th birthday, or are dying violently.

The findings in the **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** are the legacy of many years in which children were not a priority in Georgia. To move the state up from the bottom of the national rankings Georgians must come together to develop strategies and plans that give top priority to children and their families. By linking data on

OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

HOW DID GEORGIA'S CHILDREN FARE DURING THE 1980'S**

KIDS COUNT BENCHMARK	GEORGIA TREND	COUNTY TRENDS
Low Birthweight Infants	1% Increase	58% Increase
Infant Deaths	8% Decline	65% Decline
Child Deaths	2% Decline	54% Decline
Teen Violent Deaths	11% Increase	59% Increase
Juveniles Committed to State Custody	36% Increase	66% Increase
Births to Teens Under age 18	11% Increase	59% Increase
High School Dropouts	20% Decline	79% Decline
Children in Poverty	5% Decline	55% Decline

*Abused and Neglected Children is also a KIDS COUNT benchmark. Since trend data are not available, it is not included in this table.

how children are doing with the best available evidence about what works to improve the status of children, we hope Georgia KIDS COUNT will help shape effective policies that make sure every child's fundamental needs are met, and that each child in Georgia has an equal chance to live a full and successful life.

While the problems are complex, research over the past two decades has offered some very promising solutions. We know that prevention strategies, early intervention and enhanced community and parental involvement are keys to improving the well-being of children.

The most effective, long-term strategy may be to invest in children early-on. Studies have shown that focusing on early health care, education and parent support systems has a dramatic impact on the health and development of children. Through families and communities we must also offer guidance and support to children struggling through their teen years.

Finally, successful policies aimed at improving child well-being must recognize that children live in families. All families have high hopes for their children's future. Parents need employment opportunities and sufficient income to raise their children as well as support to balance work and child-rearing responsibilities.

The costs of maintaining the status quo are high, and they are

OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

borne by all Georgians. Addressing problems after the fact is often unsuccessful and rarely cost-effective. Neonatal intensive care services for babies born sick or too small are far more expensive than quality, comprehensive prenatal care. Costly remedial education services are being provided for children whose intellectual, emotional and physical disabilities may have been preventable. Millions of dollars are used to support teenagers who have children while only a small portion of this money is used to help teens delay childbearing. Public funds also support children whose parents did not have the benefit of the education and training they needed to find productive work. Businesses spend valuable time and money re-educating young adults who did not enter the workforce adequately prepared. Millions of dollars are spent each year on youth detention facilities and prisons.

More difficult to quantify, but just as important, are the indirect costs of our failure to adequately meet the needs of our children. Many children in Georgia are missing opportunities to realize their personal potential, to be the future leaders of their communities.

While statewide initiatives will be essential to make true progress in Georgia, individual county and community efforts must be the foundation of change. Children are facing problems throughout the state of Georgia. The county-by-county information in the **Georgia**

WHAT IS THE GEORGIA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK 1992?

- ☒ The most up-to-date and complete county-by-county data on children available in the state.
- ☒ An in-depth look at 9 indicators of child well-being.
- ☒ Information on the changing status of children in Georgia during the 1980's — where we've made progress and where we've fallen behind.
- ☒ The policy framework needed to interpret the data and to begin the task of shaping effective responses.
- ☒ Background information on population, families, and economic changes in the state, to put the problems of children in context.

HOW THE GEORGIA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK IS ORGANIZED

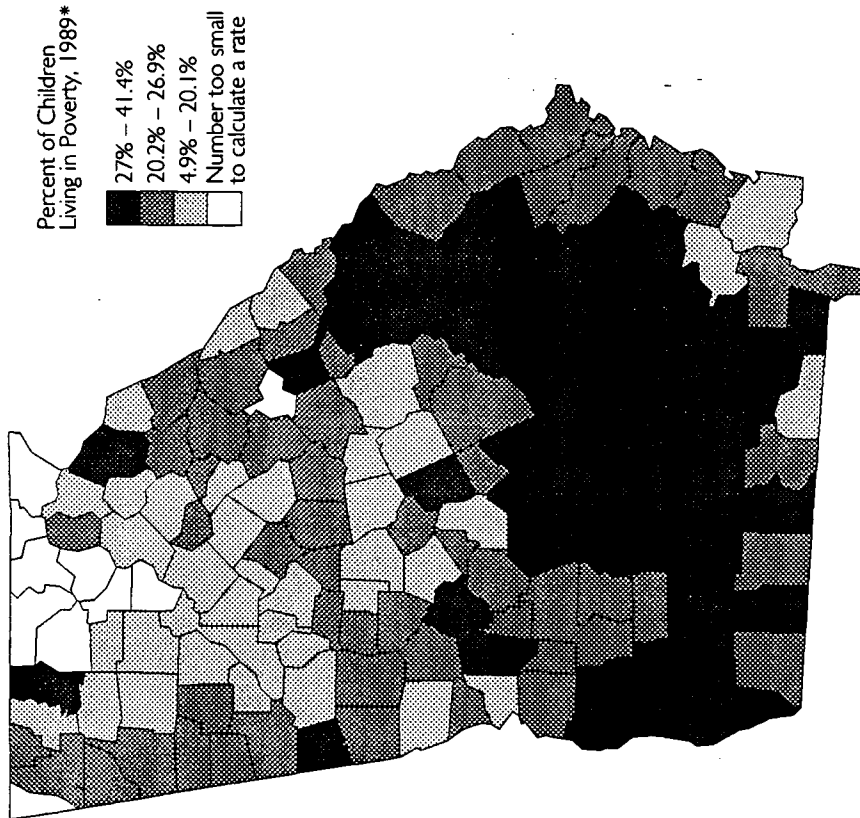
The Factbook is divided into four sections:

- ▣ **Who are Georgia's Children?** Demographic information describing changes in Georgia's child population — who the children are and where they live.
- ▣ **How are Georgia's Children Faring?** An in-depth look at 9 benchmarks of child well-being.
- ▣ **Who are Georgia's Families?** Situates children in the increasingly diverse family settings found throughout Georgia.
- ▣ **Appendices:** Includes glossary of terms, description of methodology and sources.

The Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook uses the most recent, reliable information available. Whenever possible, data are presented for the whole population and again for whites and African-Americans separately. While their numbers are growing, Hispanic-origin and Asian-American children were too few during the 1980's to include as distinct population groups in the county tables.

KIDS COUNT Factbook will help professionals serving children and youth, business leaders, decision-makers, advocates, educators and parents understand how children in their own communities are doing. Often, statewide information hides or misrepresents the particular needs or achievements of local communities. We urge community members to look behind the numbers and help interpret why some areas of the state perform well and others poorly. An understanding of how similar counties compare with one another on the status of children can inform strategies for change. The Factbook includes national and selected international comparisons and national goals to help establish reasonable standards.

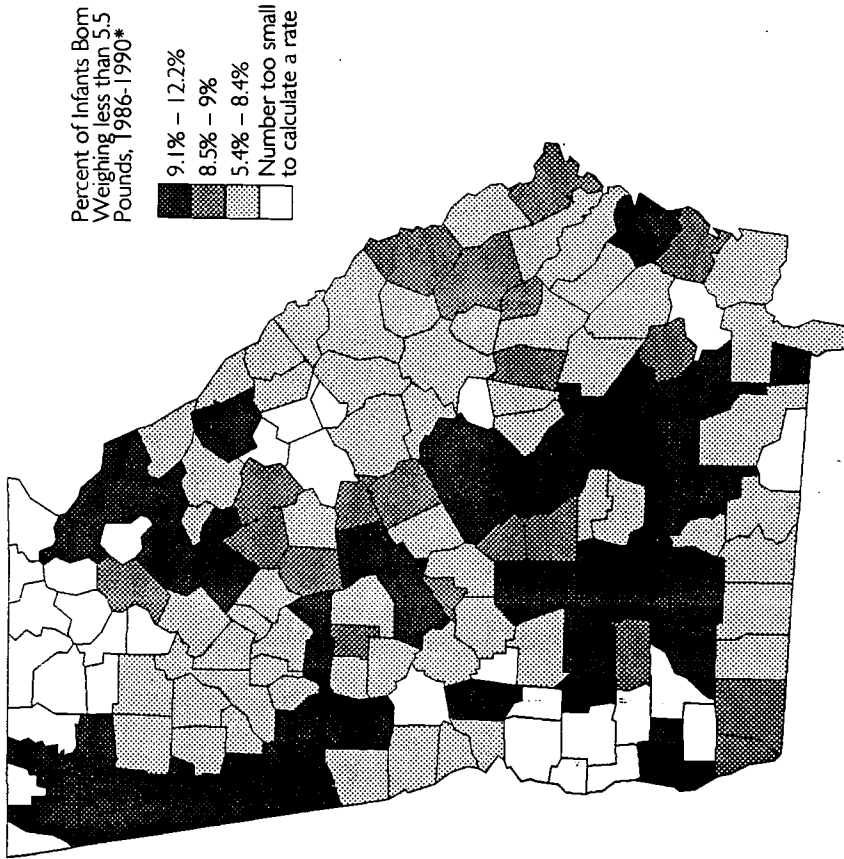
CHILDREN IN POVERTY



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 56 counties, home to 21% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of child poverty (from 27% to 41.4%).
- 55 counties, home to 42% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of child poverty (from 20.2% to 26.9%).
- 38 counties, home to 35% of Georgia's children, have a **child** poverty rate at or **below** the Georgia average of 20.1%.

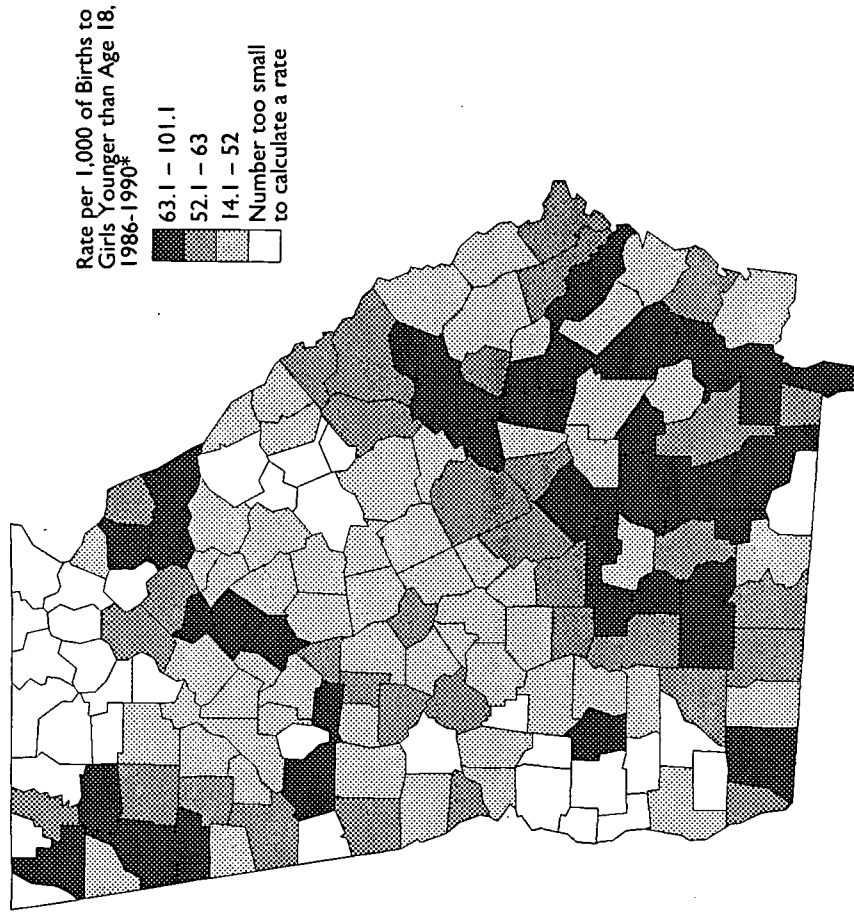
LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 51 counties, home to 23% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of low birthweight infants (from 9.1% to 12.2%).
- 21 counties, home to 18% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of low birthweight infants (from 8.5% to 9%).
- 56 counties, home to 56% of Georgia's children have a rate of low birthweight infants at or **below** the Georgia average of 8.4%.

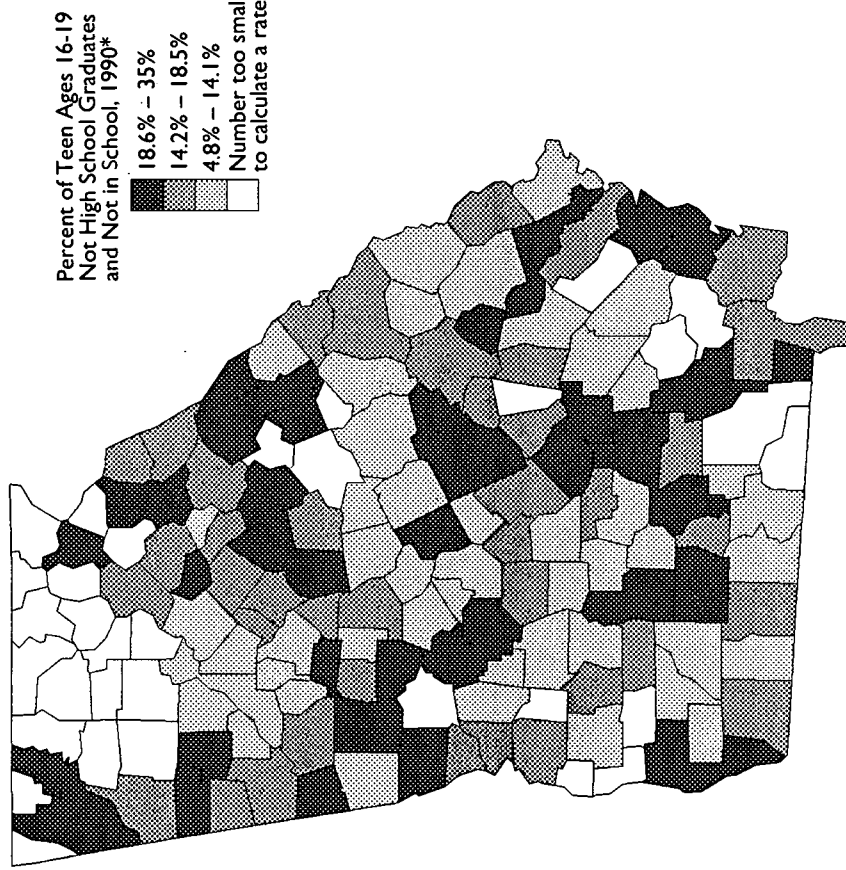
BIRTH TO TEENS



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 34 counties, home to 18% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of births to teens (from 63.1 to 101.1 per 1,000).
- 33 counties, home to 31% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of births to teens (from 52.1 to 63 per 1,000).
- 59 counties, home to 46% of Georgia's children, have a rate of teen births at or **below the Georgia average** of 51.3 per 1,000.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 40 counties, home to 21% of Georgia's children, have a **very high** rate of high school dropouts (from 18.6% to 35%).
- 40 counties, home to 25% of Georgia's children, have a **high** rate of high school dropouts (from 14.2% to 18.5%).
- 47 counties, home to 43% of Georgia's children, have a high school dropout rate **below 14.1%**. (Georgia average = 14.3%).

WHAT WE DON'T KNOW

Up-to-date, local information about the well-being of children and families in Georgia is vital to assessing the progress of the state and to designing effective responses to problems. Yet there are systemic flaws in the way Georgia currently gathers its data on children:

❑ Key child-serving agencies in the state such as the Department of Education, the Division of Family and Children's Services and the Division of Public Health have each grouped counties differently so that their service areas are not comparable.

❑ Children are often involved with more than one service system at a time (they may have a child protection worker as well as a probation officer), but there is no single information database connecting these service systems.

There are also critical gaps in the information that is available on children and families.

❑ Health insurance: 20% of Georgia's children are without health insurance, but there is no county-by-county information on this important determinant of children's health.

❑ Hunger and Homelessness: there is no county-by-county information on whether children have food to eat or a home in which to live.

❑ Substance Abuse: despite the growing number of children using alcohol and drugs, there is no accurate county-by-county information on substance abuse.

NEXT STEPS

The **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** provides a picture of today. As an on-going project of Georgians for Children, Georgia KIDS COUNT will continue to assemble and publish the best available data and updated information on children and families each year. Georgia KIDS COUNT welcomes suggestions and comments from readers to ensure the high quality of our publications.

We hope the state and county information contained in this year's **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook** will serve as a baseline against which to measure progress during the 1990's. This will be a decisive decade for Georgia's children and families. To successfully make the transition into the 21st century, Georgia must ensure that all children are given the opportunity to realize their potential. Georgia must challenge itself to accomplish this goal — it won't happen on its own. Concerted efforts at the state and local levels are necessary to lay the foundation of success. Most importantly, all Georgians must commit themselves to the fact that our children are our future.

2 WHO ARE GEORGIA'S CHILDREN?



CHILD POPULATION

Georgia is home to nearly 2 million children under the age of 18. Although the child population increased 5% in the 1980's, the total population in Georgia increased 18% during this period. As a result, Georgia's 1,727,303 children now comprise a smaller percentage (27%) of the state population than they did a decade ago (30%).

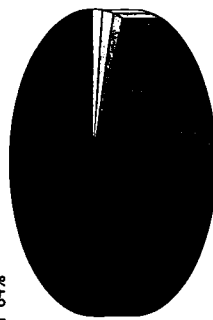
Two-thirds of Georgia's children live in the 38 counties that make up the state's eight metropolitan areas. Forty-two percent of the state's children live in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Thirty-six percent of the children in Georgia live in rural areas of the state.

Georgia's child population has become more diverse. About one-third of all children in Georgia in the 1980's were African-American. Most of these children lived in two clusters of counties — in the east central and southwest areas of the state. In these areas, they accounted for 65% of the child population. By contrast, African-Americans made up less than 1% of the children in 10 counties in north Georgia.

Children of Hispanic origin (considered an ethnic, not racial group) are the second largest minority group. Their numbers increased 46% during the 1980's, nearing 2% of the state's child population by 1990. The number of Asian-American children in Georgia (including children from the Pacific Islands) tripled during the 1980's, making them the third largest minority group.

GEORGIA'S CHILD POPULATION, BY RACE AND ORIGIN, 1990*

White Children 64%



African-American Children 34%

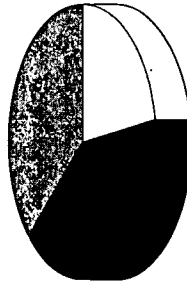
* Hispanics can be of any race

Georgia's 1,727,303 children account for 27% of the state's population.

36% of Georgia's children live in rural areas of the state.

WHERE GEORGIA'S CHILDREN LIVE, 1990

Rural Counties 36%



Atlanta Area Counties 42%

Other Urban/Suburban Counties 22%

- ☐ **34%** of Georgia's children are African-American.
- ☐ In 1980, non-African-American minority children accounted for **2.3%** of the child population. By 1990 they were **4.2%** of the population.

The majority of Georgia's Asian-American and Hispanic-origin children live in the metropolitan areas of the state. Over two-thirds of the Asian-American children live in the 18-county Atlanta metropolitan area, with 64% living in Clayton, Cobb, Dekalb, Fulton and Gwinnett Counties. Close to 50% of the state's Hispanic-origin children live in the Atlanta area.

In addition to the three primary minority groups, in 1990 there were over 16,000 children in Georgia from other racial backgrounds. These were mostly "Native Americans" which included American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut children.

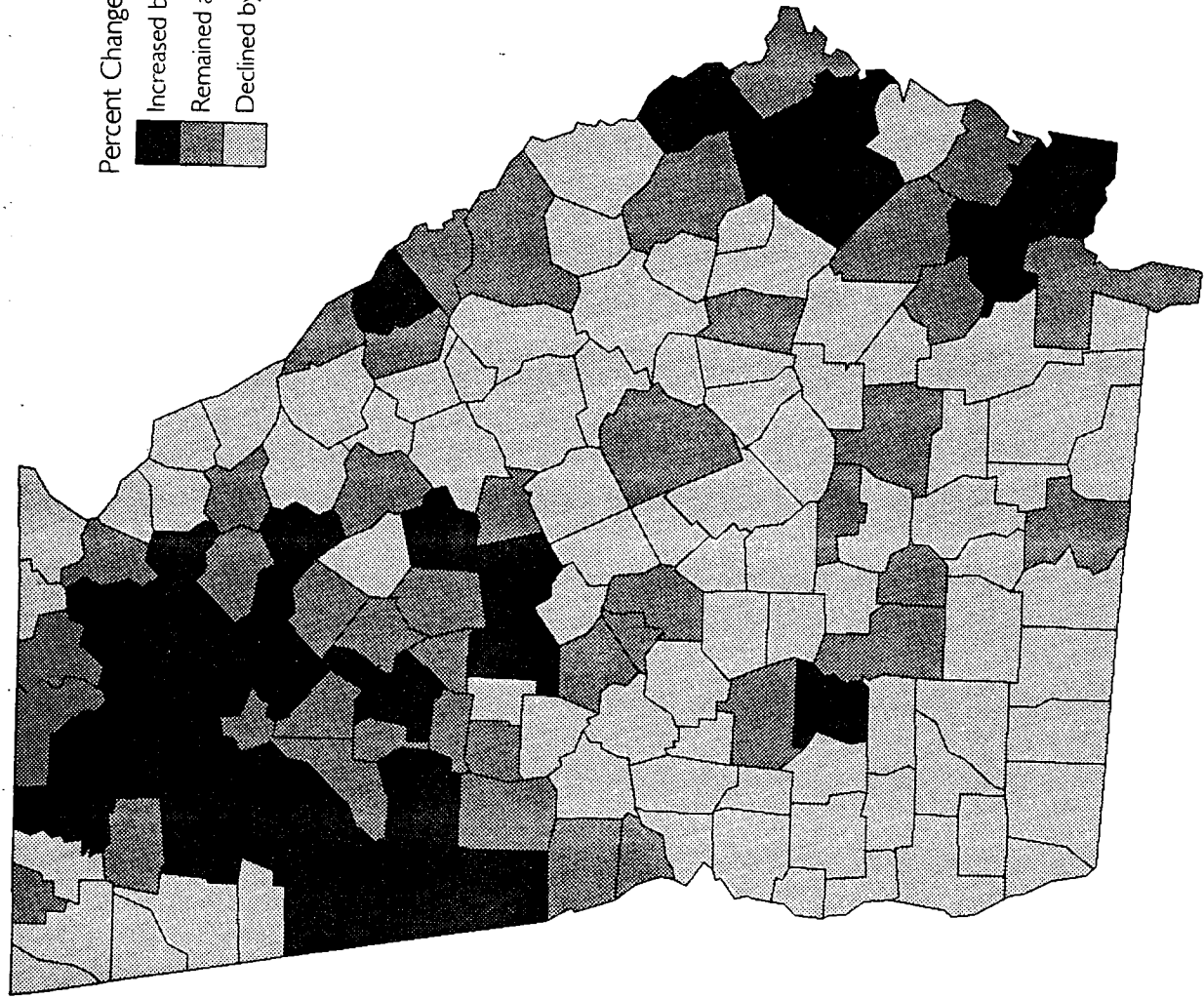
The changes in Georgia's child population during the 1980's have implications for the state's future. While the number of minority children not African-American in Georgia is not great (approximately 4% of all children), their steadily increasing numbers challenge public service delivery systems to develop multi-lingual, culturally sensitive programs.

The indicators of child well-being in the **Factbook** paint a picture of life in Georgia for children. Some of these children face significant obstacles to health and success. As children become a smaller proportion of Georgia's population, each child becomes an even more precious resource for the future.

CHILD POPULATION Number of Children and Children as Percent of Total Population, Georgia, 1980 and 1990

COUNTY	1980			1990			COUNTY	1980			1990			COUNTY	1980			1990		
	NUM	%		NUM	%			NUM	%		NUM	%			NUM	%		NUM	%	
APPLING	5,374	34.5		4,584	29.1		EVANS	2,772	32.9		2,558	29.3		NEWTON	11,179	32.4		11,676	27.9	
ATKINSON	2,109	34.3		1,862	30.0		FANNIN	3,936	26.7		3,707	23.2		OCONEE	3,822	30.8		5,058	28.7	
BAKER	3,175	33.9		2,858	29.9		FAYETTE	9,712	33.4		18,227	29.2		OGLETHORPE	2,844	31.9		2,553	26.1	
BAWEN	1,282	33.7		1,080	29.9		FLOYD	22,324	28.0		19,469	24.0		PAULDING	8,521	32.6		12,111	29.1	
BALDWIN	9,703	28.0		9,158	23.2		FORSYTH	8,834	31.6		11,373	25.8		PEACH	6,081	31.8		5,765	27.2	
BANKS	2,591	29.8		2,737	26.6		FRANKLIN	4,265	28.1		3,953	23.7		PICKENS	3,324	28.5		3,616	25.1	
BARROW	6,639	31.1		8,314	28.0		FULTON	159,162	27.0		157,185	24.2		PIERCE	3,950	33.2		3,753	28.2	
BARTOW	12,945	31.8		15,376	27.5		GILMER	3,153	28.4		3,364	25.2		PIKE	2,803	31.4		2,794	27.3	
BEN HILL	4,975	30.8		4,982	30.7		GLASCOCK	646	27.1		555	23.5		POLK	9,546	29.5		8,940	26.4	
BERRIEN	4,186	31.0		3,909	27.6		GLYNN	16,238	29.5		16,243	26.0		PULASKI	2,781	31.1		2,184	26.9	
BIBB	44,049	29.3		39,863	26.6		GORDON	9,487	31.5		9,498	27.1		PUTNAM	3,112	30.2		3,638	25.7	
BLECKLEY	3,048	28.3		2,749	26.4		GRADY	6,482	32.7		5,726	28.2		QUITMAN	757	32.1		570	25.8	
BRANTLEY	3,026	34.8		3,365	30.4		GREENE	3,688	32.4		3,610	30.6		RABUN	2,761	26.4		2,558	22.0	
BROOKS	5,152	33.8		4,592	29.8		GWINNETT	53,977	32.3		98,714	28.0		RANDOLPH	2,989	31.1		2,357	29.4	
BRYAN	3,566	35.0		5,004	32.4		HABERSHAM	6,780	27.1		6,534	23.7		RICHMOND	52,080	28.7		51,473	27.1	
BULLOCH	9,876	27.6		9,837	22.8		HALL	22,383	29.6		24,459	25.6		ROCKDALE	12,205	33.2		15,327	28.3	
BURKE	6,811	35.2		6,829	33.2		HANCOCK	3,365	35.5		2,793	31.4		SCHLEY	1,212	35.3		1,016	28.3	
BUTTS	4,079	29.8		3,947	25.8		HARALSON	5,522	30.0		5,822	26.5		SCREVEN	4,372	31.1		4,053	29.3	
CALHOUN	1,885	33.0		1,456	29.0		HARRIS	4,491	29.0		4,500	25.3		SEMINOLE	2,877	31.8		2,365	26.2	
CAMDEN	4,454	33.3		9,150	30.3		HART	5,666	30.5		4,891	24.8		SPALDING	15,102	31.5		15,310	28.1	
CANDLER	2,248	29.9		2,104	27.2		HEARD	2,027	31.1		2,449	28.4		STEPHENS	6,153	28.3		5,608	24.1	
CARROLL	16,937	30.1		19,141	26.8		HENRY	11,317	31.2		16,216	27.6		STEWART	1,961	33.3		1,545	27.3	
CATOOSA	11,443	30.9		11,023	26.0		HOUSTON	25,056	32.3		25,182	28.2		SUMTER	9,191	31.3		8,835	29.2	
CHARLTON	2,665	36.3		2,641	31.1		IRWIN	2,900	32.3		2,482	28.7		TALBOT	2,065	31.6		1,767	27.1	
CHATTAHOOCHEE	60,017	29.7		57,286	26.4		JACKSON	7,662	30.2		7,951	26.5		TALIAFERRO	578	28.4		530	27.7	
CHATTAHOOCHEE	5,741	26.4		4,730	27.9		JASPER	2,324	30.8		2,385	28.2		TATNALL	5,116	28.2		4,283	24.2	
CHATTOOGA	6,410	29.3		5,694	25.6		JEFF DAVIS	3,794	33.1		3,377	28.1		TAYLOR	2,478	31.4		2,136	28.0	
CHEROKEE	16,817	32.5		25,343	28.1		JEFFERSON	6,166	33.5		5,248	30.1		TELFAIR	3,522	30.8		3,045	27.7	
CLARKE	16,102	21.6		17,552	20.0		JENKINS	2,827	32.0		2,435	29.5		TERRELL	4,073	33.9		3,164	29.7	
CLAY	1,112	31.3		983	29.2		JOHNSON	2,713	31.3		2,439	29.3		THOMAS	12,102	31.8		11,159	28.6	
CLAYTON	49,268	32.8		50,855	27.9		JONES	5,324	32.1		5,788	27.9		TIFT	10,383	31.6		10,058	28.7	
CLINCH	2,330	35.0		1,844	29.9		LAMAR	3,732	30.6		3,444	26.4		TOOMBS	7,400	32.8		7,096	29.5	
COBB	86,685	29.1		113,244	25.3		LANIER	1,945	34.4		1,616	29.2		TOWNS	1,256	22.3		1,176	17.4	
COFFEE	8,802	32.7		8,854	29.9		LAURENS	11,519	31.1		11,258	28.2		TREUTLEN	1,998	32.8		1,703	28.4	
COLQUITT	11,322	32.0		10,377	28.3		LEE	4,027	34.5		5,216	32.1		TROUP	14,743	29.5		15,506	27.9	
COLUMBIA	13,534	33.7		20,144	30.5		LIBERTY	11,269	30.0		16,043	30.4		TURNER	3,268	34.4		2,720	31.3	
COOK	4,513	33.5		3,861	28.7		LINCOLN	2,076	30.9		1,988	26.7		TWIGGS	3,188	34.1		2,997	30.6	
COWETA	12,338	31.4		15,351	28.5		LONG	1,503	33.2		1,880	30.3		UNION	2,624	27.9		2,673	22.3	
CRAWFORD	2,580	33.6		2,541	28.3		LOWNDES	21,196	31.2		21,241	28.0		UPSON	7,352	28.3		6,679	25.4	
CRISP	6,415	32.9		5,995	30.0		LUMPKIN	2,919	27.1		3,548	24.3		WALKER	16,732	29.6		15,023	25.8	
DADE	3,822	31.0		3,422	26.0		MACON	4,705	33.6		4,142	31.6		WALTON	10,289	33.0		10,732	27.8	
DAWSON	1,434	30.0		2,615	27.7		MADISON	5,515	31.1		5,616	26.7		WARE	11,625	31.3		9,500	26.8	
DECATUR	8,520	33.4		7,600	29.8		MARION	1,795	33.9		1,598	28.6		WARREN	2,121	32.2		1,717	28.2	
DEKALB	134,638	27.9		129,553	23.7		MCDUFFIE	5,932	32.0		5,911	29.4		WASHINGTON	6,130	32.5		5,633	29.5	
DODGE	5,374	31.7		4,560	25.9		MCINTOSH	2,727	33.9		2,423	28.1		WAYNE	6,607	31.8		6,495	29.1	
DOOLY	3,700	34.2		2,990	30.2		MERCUTHER	6,933	32.7		6,540	29.2		WEBSTER	769	32.8		625	27.6	
DOUGHERTY	34,146	33.9		29,317	30.4		MILLER	2,263	32.2		1,730	27.5		WHEELER	1,709	33.2		1,408	28.7	
DOUGLAS	18,873	34.6		20,149	28.3		MITCHELL	7,530	35.7		6,428	31.7		WHITE	2,769	27.4		2,991	23.0	
EARLY	4,589	34.9		3,564	30.1		MONROE	4,291	29.4		4,626	27.0		WHITFIELD	20,496	31.2		18,935	26.1	
ECHOLS	796	34.7		1,697	29.9		MONTGOMERY	2,059	29.4		1,862	26.0		WILCOX	2,377	30.3		1,986	28.3	
EFFINGHAM	6,265	34.2		7,975	31.0		MORGAN	3,835	33.1		3,562	27.6		WILKES	3,175	29.0		2,808	26.5	
ELBERT	5,554	29.6		5,088	26.9		MURRAY	6,590	33.5		7,418	28.4		WILKINSON	3,446	33.2		3,009	29.4	
EMANUEL	6,770	32.6		6,245	30.4		MUSCOGEE	50,171	29.5		48,441	27.0		WORTH	6,006	33.2		5,990	29.4	
GA TOTALS															1,646,130	30.1		1,727,303	26.7	

CHILD POPULATION GROWTH



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- 34 counties, home to 32% of Georgia's children, had an increasing child population.
- 46 counties, home to 47% of Georgia's children, remained approximately the same.
- 79 counties, home to 22% of Georgia's children, had a declining child population.

COUNTY	WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN			HISPANIC-ORIGIN*			ASIAN-AMERICAN			OTHER RACES							
	1980		1990	1980		1990	1980		1990	1980		1990	1980		1990					
	NUM	%	NUM %	NUM	%	NUM %	NUM	%	NUM %	NUM	%	NUM %	NUM	%	NUM %					
APPLING	3,945	73.4	3,235	70.6	1,411	26.3	1,308	28.5	47	0.9	50	1.1	8	0.1	13	0.3	10	0.2	28	0.6
ATKINSON	1,385	65.7	1,211	65.0	721	34.2	610	32.8	26	1.2	55	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	41	2.2
BACON	2,504	78.9	2,193	76.7	664	20.9	647	22.6	15	0.5	27	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.2	15	0.5
BAKER	528	41.2	421	39.0	749	58.4	658	60.9	21	1.6	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.4	0	0.0
BALDWIN	5,083	52.4	4,391	47.9	4,572	47.1	4,687	51.2	132	1.4	45	0.5	18	0.2	72	0.8	30	0.3	8	0.1
BANKS	2,416	93.2	2,605	95.2	170	6.6	106	3.9	9	0.3	21	0.8	0	0.0	13	0.5	5	0.2	13	0.5
BARROW	5,405	81.4	7,055	84.9	1,226	18.5	1,112	13.4	55	0.8	83	1.0	4	0.1	86	1.0	4	0.1	61	0.7
BARTOW	11,199	86.5	13,720	89.2	1,701	13.1	1,527	9.9	68	0.5	172	1.1	12	0.1	34	0.2	33	0.3	95	0.6
BEN HILL	3,108	63.1	2,953	59.3	1,809	36.7	2,009	40.3	33	0.7	31	0.6	0	0.0	11	0.2	8	0.2	9	0.2
BERRIEN	3,514	83.9	3,237	82.8	652	15.6	639	16.3	32	0.8	87	2.2	5	0.1	3	0.1	15	0.4	30	0.8
BIBB	22,921	52.0	18,731	47.0	20,916	47.5	20,784	52.1	339	0.8	254	0.6	131	0.3	244	0.6	81	0.2	104	0.3
BLECKLEY	2,122	69.6	1,875	68.2	893	29.3	836	30.4	33	1.1	12	0.4	17	0.6	30	1.1	16	0.5	8	0.3
BRANTLEY	2,793	92.3	3,127	92.9	221	7.3	217	6.4	18	0.6	11	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.4	18	0.5
BROOKS	2,213	43.0	2,093	45.6	2,928	56.8	2,468	53.7	78	1.5	61	1.3	6	0.1	11	0.2	5	0.1	20	0.4
BRYAN	2,637	73.9	4,116	82.3	909	25.5	847	16.9	45	1.3	38	0.8	0	0.0	28	0.6	20	0.6	13	0.3
BULLOCH	6,064	61.4	6,043	61.4	3,764	38.1	3,701	37.6	115	1.2	80	0.8	21	0.2	42	0.4	27	0.3	51	0.5
BURKE	2,582	37.9	2,611	38.2	4,217	61.9	4,204	61.6	108	1.6	16	0.2	11	0.2	7	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.1
BUTTS	2,118	51.9	2,361	59.8	1,948	47.8	1,552	39.3	71	1.7	37	0.9	0	0.0	23	0.6	13	0.3	11	0.3
CALHOUN	637	33.8	438	30.1	1,239	65.7	1,013	69.6	26	1.4	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.5	5	0.3
CAMDEN	2,791	62.7	6,863	75.0	1,635	36.7	2,016	22.0	50	1.1	214	2.3	15	0.3	152	1.7	13	0.3	119	1.3
CANDLER	1,318	58.6	1,230	58.5	929	41.3	842	40.0	32	1.4	57	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	32	1.5
CARROLL	13,210	78.0	15,350	80.2	3,662	21.6	3,629	19.0	106	0.6	226	1.2	28	0.2	66	0.3	37	0.2	96	0.5
CATOOSA	11,286	98.6	10,844	98.4	98	0.9	99	0.9	87	0.8	72	0.7	12	0.1	45	0.4	47	0.4	35	0.3
CHARLTON	1,690	63.4	1,756	66.5	965	36.2	873	33.1	17	0.6	17	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.1	10	0.4	10	0.4
CHATHAM	31,417	52.3	28,738	50.2	27,820	46.4	27,392	47.8	716	1.2	930	1.6	418	0.7	716	1.2	362	0.6	440	0.8
CHATTAHOOCHEE	3,688	64.2	2,549	53.9	1,642	28.6	1,665	35.2	371	6.5	627	13.3	108	1.9	161	3.4	303	5.3	355	7.5
CHATTOOGA	5,672	88.5	5,060	88.9	717	11.2	604	10.6	50	0.8	20	0.4	4	0.1	9	0.2	17	0.3	21	0.4
CHEROKEE	16,330	97.1	24,624	97.2	398	2.4	488	1.9	129	0.8	354	1.4	20	0.1	91	0.4	69	0.4	140	0.6
CLARKE	9,741	60.5	9,360	53.3	6,079	37.8	7,640	43.5	272	1.7	338	1.9	147	0.9	414	2.4	135	0.8	138	0.8
CLAY	316	28.4	269	27.4	790	71.0	713	72.5	5	0.4	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.5	1	0.1
CLAYTON	44,926	91.2	33,910	66.7	3,633	7.4	14,614	28.7	647	1.3	1,231	2.4	314	0.6	1,749	3.4	395	0.8	582	1.1
CLUNCH	1,475	63.3	1,190	64.5	840	36.1	644	34.9	26	1.1	12	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.1	15	0.6	8	0.4
COBB	81,181	93.7	96,301	85.0	4,544	5.2	13,420	11.9	976	1.1	2,839	2.5	589	0.7	2,476	2.2	371	0.4	1,047	0.9
COFFEE	5,913	67.2	5,872	66.3	2,862	32.5	2,825	31.9	90	1.0	174	2.0	8	0.1	38	0.4	19	0.2	119	1.3
COLQUITT	7,724	68.2	6,719	64.7	3,555	31.4	3,470	33.4	165	1.5	368	3.5	22	0.2	16	0.2	21	0.2	172	1.7
COLUMBIA	11,145	82.3	17,324	86.0	2,143	15.8	2,137	10.6	190	1.4	338	1.7	107	0.8	552	2.7	139	1.0	131	0.7
COOK	2,702	59.9	2,308	59.8	1,801	39.9	1,511	39.1	24	0.5	57	1.5	4	0.1	12	0.3	6	0.1	30	0.8
COWETA	8,252	66.9	11,034	71.9	4,054	32.9	4,226	27.5	126	1.0	116	0.8	8	0.1	47	0.3	24	0.2	44	0.3
CRAWFORD	1,396	54.1	1,667	65.6	1,173	45.5	853	33.6	34	1.3	33	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	11	0.4	19	0.7
CRISP	3,185	49.6	2,740	45.7	3,206	50.0	3,235	54.0	70	1.1	25	0.4	13	0.2	7	0.1	11	0.2	13	0.2
DADE	3,772	98.7	3,381	98.8	28	0.7	23	0.7	35	0.9	19	0.6	15	0.4	5	0.1	7	0.2	13	0.4
DAWSON	1,417	98.8	2,574	98.4	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.2	17	1.2	34	1.3
DECATUR	4,418	51.9	3,833	50.4	4,077	47.9	3,694	48.6	76	0.9	109	1.4	12	0.1	12	0.2	13	0.2	61	0.8
DEKALB	82,814	61.5	49,907	38.5	49,289	36.6	73,007	56.4	2349	1.7	4,079	3.1	1551	1.2	4,665	3.6	984	0.7	1,974	1.5
DODGE	3,447	64.1	3,003	65.9	1,912	35.6	1,527	33.5	59	1.1	33	0.7	9	0.2	13	0.3	6	0.1	17	0.4
DOOLY	1,389	37.5	1,133	37.9	2,302	62.2	1,833	61.3	56	1.5	33	1.1	4	0.1	13	0.4	5	0.1	11	0.4
DOUGHERTY	16,557	48.5	10,982	37.5	17,280	50.6	18,065	61.6	457	1.3	289	1.0	127	0.4	139	0.5	182	0.5	131	0.4
DOUGLAS	17,721	93.9	17,974	89.2	1,052	5.6	1,935	9.6	149	0.8	263	1.3	36	0.2	119	0.6	64	0.3	121	0.6
EARLY	2,152	46.9	1,537	43.1	2,432	53.0	2,012	56.5	89	1.9	15	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.1	10	0.3
ECHOLS	584	73.4	565	81.1	194	24.4	113	16.2	10	1.3	12	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	2.3	19	2.7
EFFINGHAM	4,835	77.2	6,597	82.7	1,407	22.5	1,317	16.5	46	0.7	79	1.0	8	0.1	17	0.2	15	0.2	44	0.6
ELBERT	3,380	60.9	3,139	61.7	2,158	38.9	1,925	37.8	53	1.0	53	1.0	3	0.1	13	0.3	13	0.2	11	0.2
EMANUEL	3,958	58.5	3,509	56.2	2,807	41.5	2,702	43.3	67	1.0	27	0.4	3	0.0	18	0.3	2	0.0	16	0.3
EVANS	1,566	56.5	1,413	55.2	1,188	42.9	1,104	43.2	42	1.5	41	1.6	14	0.5	6	0.2	4	0.1	35	1.4

★ Hispanics can be of any race.

* Hispanics can be of any race.

OTHER RACES

ASIAN-AMERICAN

HISPANIC-ORIGIN*

AFRICAN-AMERICAN

WHITE

COUNTY	WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN			HISPANIC-ORIGIN*			ASIAN-AMERICAN			OTHER RACES		
	1980	%	NUM	1980	%	NUM	1980	%	NUM	1980	%	NUM	1980	%	NUM
FANNIN	3,915	99.5	3,691	0	0.0	1	27	0.7	24	0.1	6	19	0.5	90	2
FAYETTE	9,246	95.2	8,628	417	4.3	1,143	72	0.7	332	0.2	379	26	0.3	77	0.4
FLOYD	18,503	82.9	15,514	3,698	16.6	3,699	203	0.9	268	0.4	135	43	0.2	121	0.6
FORSYTH	8,772	99.3	8,772	0	0.0	0	48	0.5	161	0.1	33	56	0.6	91	0.8
FRANKLIN	3,646	85.5	3,370	608	14.3	564	35	0.8	26	0.1	8	6	0.1	11	0.3
FULTON	55,370	34.8	54,485	102,128	64.2	98,765	2108	1.3	3201	0.5	2241	940	0.6	1694	1.1
GILMER	3,144	99.7	3,340	1	0.0	3	34	1.1	36	0.0	5	8	0.3	16	0.5
GLASCOCK	516	79.9	482	0	0.0	72	11	1.7	3	0.0	0	130	20.1	1	0.2
GLYNN	10,781	66.4	10,490	5,334	32.8	5,581	196	1.2	188	0.3	84	75	0.5	88	0.5
GORDON	8,939	94.2	8,986	516	5.4	431	45	0.4	54	0.2	39	14	0.1	42	0.4
GRADY	3,834	59.1	3,405	2,586	39.9	2,259	55	0.8	96	0.1	7	56	0.9	55	1.0
GREENE	1,304	35.4	1,373	2,371	64.3	2,229	55	1.5	42	0.0	0	13	0.4	8	0.2
GWINNETT	52,038	96.4	89,186	1,416	2.6	5,267	544	1.0	2642	0.6	3208	210	0.4	1053	1.1
HABERSHAM	6,475	95.5	6,102	249	3.7	189	25	0.4	90	0.1	180	51	0.8	63	1.0
HALL	19,628	87.7	20,598	2,634	11.8	2,710	210	0.9	1306	0.2	182	75	0.3	969	4.0
HANCOCK	425	12.6	278	2,937	87.3	2,508	69	2.1	21	0.0	0	3	0.1	7	0.3
HARALSON	4,968	90.0	5,318	538	9.7	468	29	0.5	35	0.0	16	16	0.3	20	0.3
HARRIS	2,690	59.9	3,166	1,779	39.6	1,309	68	1.5	20	0.2	11	13	0.3	14	0.3
HART	3,922	69.2	3,462	1,741	30.7	1,410	62	1.1	28	0.0	11	3	0.1	8	0.2
HEARD	1,572	77.6	2,032	444	21.9	399	35	1.7	32	0.0	9	11	0.5	9	0.4
HENRY	8,918	78.8	14,271	2,332	20.6	1,773	94	0.8	165	0.3	105	38	0.3	67	0.4
HOUSTON	18,103	72.3	17,603	6,609	26.4	7,059	408	1.6	487	0.5	301	212	0.8	219	0.9
IRWIN	1,674	57.7	1,468	1,220	42.1	1,006	32	1.1	20	0.0	4	6	0.2	4	0.2
JACKSON	6,674	87.1	7,055	973	12.7	853	44	0.6	47	0.0	17	15	0.2	26	0.3
JASPER	1,238	53.3	1,396	1,080	46.5	977	35	1.5	19	0.0	3	6	0.3	9	0.4
JEFF DAVIS	3,106	81.9	2,734	686	18.1	621	49	1.3	27	0.0	10	2	0.1	12	0.4
JEFFERSON	2,136	34.6	1,788	4,014	65.1	3,440	99	1.6	18	0.1	6	10	0.2	14	0.3
JENKINS	1,384	49.0	1,169	1,443	51.0	1,258	43	1.5	1	0.0	7	0	0.0	1	0.0
JOHNSON	1,588	58.5	1,320	1,125	41.5	1,115	36	1.3	12	0.0	2	0	0.0	2	0.1
JONES	3,496	65.7	4,152	1,802	33.8	1,609	40	0.8	27	0.1	13	19	0.4	14	0.2
LAMAR	2,099	56.2	2,019	1,619	43.4	1,414	55	1.5	18	0.0	3	14	0.4	8	0.2
LANIER	1,331	68.4	1,053	604	31.1	523	122	0.6	21	0.0	8	10	0.5	32	2.0
LAURENS	6,718	58.3	6,460	4,764	41.4	4,744	111	1.1	49	0.3	36	8	0.1	18	0.2
LEE	2,932	72.8	4,227	1,074	26.7	960	30	0.7	37	0.2	17	13	0.3	12	0.2
LIBERTY	6,378	56.6	7,823	4,339	38.5	7,231	473	4.2	1171	7.3	327	360	3.2	662	4.1
LINCOLN	978	47.1	1,070	1,095	52.7	912	29	1.4	22	0.0	2	3	0.1	4	0.2
LONG	1,001	66.6	1,340	494	32.9	481	29	1.9	77	0.1	15	8	0.5	44	2.3
LOWNDES	12,906	60.9	12,360	8,060	38.0	8,545	355	1.7	316	0.3	191	157	0.7	145	0.7
LUMPKIN	2,809	96.2	3,360	50	1.7	62	19	0.7	66	0.0	19	60	2.1	107	3.0
MACON	1,633	34.7	1,377	3,045	64.7	2,737	70	1.5	17	0.0	15	27	0.6	13	0.3
MADISON	4,725	85.7	4,998	782	14.2	569	44	0.8	68	0.0	14	8	0.1	35	0.6
MARION	845	47.1	819	946	52.7	763	12	0.7	5	0.0	7	4	0.2	9	0.6
MCDUFFIE	3,339	56.3	3,278	2,579	43.5	2,616	84	1.4	33	0.1	4	9	0.2	13	0.2
MCINTOSH	1,327	48.7	1,203	1,397	51.2	1,205	11	0.4	33	0.0	2	3	0.1	13	0.5
MERWETHER	3,142	45.3	2,974	3,768	54.3	3,543	88	1.3	48	0.0	6	23	0.3	17	0.3
MILLER	1,369	60.5	1,093	0	0.0	634	32	1.4	5	0.0	2	894	39.5	1	0.1
MITCHELL	3,146	41.8	2,618	4,355	57.8	3,749	80	1.1	90	0.1	4	22	0.3	57	0.9
MONROE	2,374	55.3	3,040	1,906	44.4	1,557	62	1.4	24	0.0	12	9	0.2	17	0.4
MONTGOMERY	1,269	61.6	1,227	786	38.2	590	24	1.2	46	0.1	2	2	0.1	43	2.3
MORGAN	1,988	51.8	2,178	1,845	48.1	1,362	41	1.1	48	0.0	6	2	0.1	16	0.4
MURRAY	6,552	99.4	7,341	9	0.1	17	47	0.7	68	0.2	25	15	0.2	35	0.5
MUSCOGEE	28,689	57.2	23,812	20,357	40.6	23,027	1,200	2.4	1,774	0.9	688	677	1.3	914	1.9
NEWTON	7,730	69.1	8,462	3,414	30.5	3,124	96	0.9	143	0.1	30	24	0.2	60	0.5

* Hispanics can be of any race.

COUNTY	WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN			HISPANIC-ORIGIN*			ASIAN-AMERICAN			OTHER RACES		
	1980		%	1980		%	1980		%	1980		%	1980		%
	NUM	NUM		NUM	NUM		NUM	NUM		NUM	NUM		NUM	NUM	
OCONEE	3,361	879	4,552	457	120	8.9	26	63	1.2	0	00	32	4	0.1	22
OGLETHORPE	1,704	599	1,759	1,134	399	782	38	1.3	22	09	0	00	6	0.2	11
PAULDING	8,047	944	11,481	452	53	549	52	0.6	100	08	3	00	19	0.2	59
PEACH	2,652	436	2,656	3,403	560	2,998	47	0.8	100	17	10	0.2	16	0.3	91
PICKENS	3,241	975	3,536	80	24	68	28	0.8	11	03	0	00	3	0.1	3
PIERCE	3,271	828	3,181	650	165	539	55	1.4	50	13	0	00	29	0.7	32
PIKE	1,910	681	2,173	872	311	604	58	2.1	16	06	7	0.2	14	0.5	10
POLK	7,755	812	7,197	1,754	184	1,591	80	0.8	176	20	7	0.1	30	0.3	128
PULASKI	1,648	593	1,251	1,126	405	912	26	0.9	25	11	0	00	7	0.3	16
PUTNAM	1,497	481	2,008	1,602	515	1,592	20	0.6	28	08	7	0.2	6	0.2	19
QUITMAN	247	326	192	510	674	375	11	1.5	0	00	0	00	0	0.0	2
RABUN	2,724	987	2,538	18	07	3	15	0.5	9	04	0	00	19	0.7	11
RANDOLPH	994	333	670	1,993	667	1,683	78	2.6	6	03	0	00	2	0.1	4
RICHMOND	28,028	538	23,021	22,827	438	26,967	1,084	2.1	1,225	24	627	1.2	598	1.1	662
ROCKDALE	10,832	888	13,534	1,223	100	1,498	110	0.9	189	12	38	0.3	112	0.9	102
SCHLEY	728	601	577	464	383	410	41	3.4	31	31	0	00	20	1.7	29
SCREVEN	1,971	451	1,787	2,390	547	2,261	67	1.5	11	03	6	0.1	5	0.1	2
SEMINOLE	1,620	563	1,245	1,207	420	1,107	74	2.6	51	22	0	00	50	1.7	9
SPALDING	10,025	664	9,514	5,016	332	5,657	147	1.0	106	07	33	0.2	28	0.2	56
STEPHENS	5,178	842	4,683	950	154	866	58	0.9	49	09	15	0.2	10	0.2	28
STEWART	504	257	433	1,455	742	1,096	25	1.3	12	08	0	00	2	0.1	9
SUMTER	4,196	457	3,580	4,946	538	5,168	117	1.3	83	09	22	0.2	27	0.3	65
TALBOT	572	277	507	1,491	722	1,259	21	1.0	19	11	0	00	2	0.1	1
TALIAFERRO	113	196	157	465	804	368	9	1.6	10	19	0	00	0	0.0	3
TATNALL	3,412	667	2,776	1,685	329	1,390	39	0.8	153	36	14	0.3	5	0.1	106
TAYLOR	1,282	517	997	1,194	482	1,126	45	1.8	16	07	0	00	2	0.1	11
TELFAR	2,085	592	1,735	1,431	406	1,298	29	0.8	22	07	0	00	6	0.2	12
TERRELL	1,087	267	816	2,984	733	2,342	76	1.9	11	03	0	00	2	0.0	0
THOMAS	6,425	531	5,866	5,646	467	5,201	136	1.1	112	10	11	0.1	20	0.2	78
TIFT	6,827	658	6,217	3,474	335	3,602	166	1.6	325	32	31	0.3	51	0.5	193
TOOMBS	4,900	662	4,585	2,460	332	2,148	60	0.8	369	52	29	0.4	11	0.1	312
TOWNS	1,253	998	1,175	0	00	0	5	0.4	1	01	0	00	3	0.2	1
TREUTLEN	1,110	556	991	887	444	706	26	1.3	6	04	0	00	1	0.1	6
TROUP	8,997	610	9,614	5,695	386	5,769	152	1.0	107	07	33	0.2	18	0.1	29
TURNER	1,679	514	1,186	1,579	483	1,523	32	1.0	7	03	0	00	10	0.3	5
TWIGGS	1,301	408	1,410	1,887	592	1,581	46	1.4	18	06	0	00	0	0.0	5
UNION	2,620	998	2,658	0	00	4	8	0.3	16	06	0	00	4	0.2	4
UPSON	4,791	652	4,391	2,532	344	2,246	49	0.7	38	06	14	0.2	15	0.2	20
WALKER	15,881	949	14,341	793	47	585	96	0.6	68	05	20	0.1	38	0.2	53
WALTON	7,502	729	8,250	2,741	266	2,378	120	1.2	119	11	19	0.2	27	0.3	49
WARE	8,365	720	6,298	3,203	276	3,137	120	1.0	60	06	24	0.2	33	0.3	28
WARREN	593	280	432	1,518	716	1,283	40	1.9	0	00	0	00	10	0.5	1
WASHINGTON	2,464	402	2,263	3,646	595	3,359	55	0.9	24	04	6	0.1	14	0.2	5
WAYNE	5,052	765	4,806	1,531	232	1,648	43	0.7	52	08	10	0.2	14	0.2	25
WEBSTER	317	412	278	447	581	345	14	1.8	1	02	0	00	5	0.7	2
WHEELER	1,057	618	837	651	381	549	14	0.8	29	21	0	00	1	0.1	20
WHITE	2,614	944	2,849	134	48	103	16	0.6	31	10	0	00	21	0.8	16
WHITFIELD	19,461	950	17,335	851	42	886	180	0.9	801	42	52	0.3	132	0.6	605
WILCOX	1,356	583	1,147	971	417	831	17	0.7	12	06	0	00	0	0.0	7
WILKES	1,481	466	1,274	1,690	532	1,523	56	1.8	9	03	0	00	4	0.1	5
WILKINSON	1,578	458	1,456	1,867	542	1,550	39	1.1	14	05	0	00	1	0.0	3
WORTH	3,464	577	3,605	2,525	420	2,342	74	1.2	84	14	11	0.2	6	0.1	36
GA TOTAL	1,091,599	663,109,734	642	537,858	327	578,423	20,822	1.3	32,704	1.9	7,131	0.4	9,542	0.6	16,593

*Hispanics can be of any race.

3

HOW ARE GEORGIA'S CHILDREN DOING?



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LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

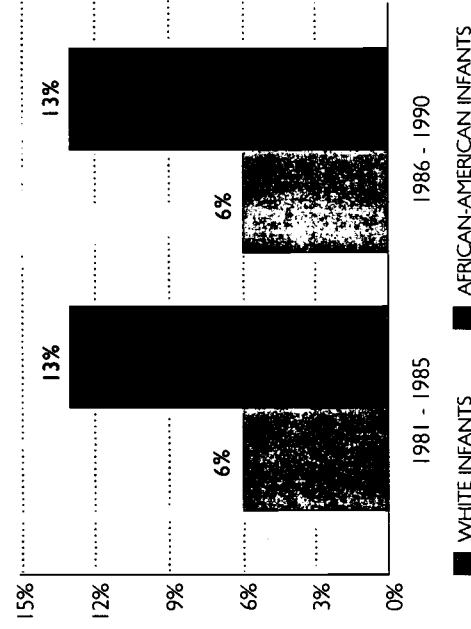
Birthweight is a key indicator of an infant's ability to survive. A low birthweight baby (weighing less than 5 1/2 lbs.) is 40 times more likely to die in the first month of life than a normal weight baby. Low birthweight infants who survive are 3 times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems, often creating the need for special medical and educational services as they grow.

The number of babies born too small in Georgia has remained fairly constant during the last decade, at about 8% of all births. However, African-American infants are twice as likely to be low birthweight as white infants. Georgia's low birthweight rate exceeds the national average of 7%, and falls short of the National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 of 5%. In 1992 national comparisons, Georgia ranks 45th among the states in percent of low birthweight infants.

Although the rate of low birthweight births in Georgia remained relatively stable during the 1980's, growth in the child population during this period resulted in an increase in the actual number of low birthweight births. In the latter part of the decade, over 44,000 infants were born low birthweight in Georgia. While many of the state's 159 counties made progress in reducing this problem, more than half saw the percent of low birthweight infants increase.

Why are some infants born prematurely and/or underweight? Although some of the answers remain unknown, experts agree that the health of the mother before and during pregnancy is crucial. Smoking, poor nutrition, alcohol or other drug use,

PERCENT OF INFANTS BORN WEIGHING LESS THAN 5 1/2 LBS., BY RACE, GEORGIA, 1981-1985 AND 1986-1990

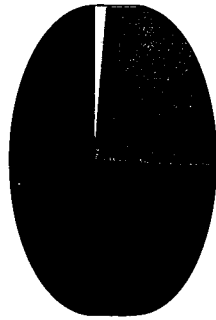


Low birthweight infants are **40** times more likely to die in the first month.

More than **44,000** low birthweight infants were born in Georgia between 1986 & 1990.

PERCENT OF WOMEN RECEIVING PRENATAL CARE BY TRIMESTER, GEORGIA, 1986-1990

1st Trimester Prenatal Care 72%



No Prenatal Care 2%

2nd & 3rd Trimester Prenatal Care 25%

It costs **\$20,000** per child on average for neonatal intensive care services in Georgia.

Georgia ranks **45th** among the states in the number of low birthweight infants in 1992 comparisons.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

and physical and emotional stress all increase the risk of low birthweight. Babies born to teen mothers are also more likely to be low birthweight. The same is true for babies born to unmarried mothers, to mothers who have less than 12 years of education and to mothers who are poor.

These risk factors are often interrelated, and there is evidence that all of them can be significantly diminished through comprehensive prenatal care, health education, and early intervention and follow-up services for mother and newborn. For many mothers in Georgia, these services are not readily available.

Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and infants in Georgia extends to those women who earn 150% of the poverty level or less (as of January, 1993). Women who earn more than this but have no health insurance face limited access to prenatal care. During the 1980's, more than 50,000 infants were born to mothers who had too few prenatal visits to obtain quality and timely care.

When women do not receive prenatal care, intensive neonatal services are often necessary. These services are expensive — the average cost in the 5 regional medical centers in Georgia is \$20,000 per child.

The constant rate of low birthweight infants in Georgia means more infants are born at risk each year, and we fall further behind in the nation. Increasing the use of comprehensive prenatal care services is a promising way to reverse these trends.

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN		COUNTY	1981-85		TOTAL		WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	NUMBER	%	1986-90	1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	NUM		NUM	1981-85	1986-90	1981-85	NUM	1981-85	NUM	1986-90
APPLING	97	7.6	75	64	51	53	24	EVANS	74	10.5	71	9.5	31	26	43	45
ATKINSON	51	9.2	62	11.0	23	28	36	FANNIN	60	6.9	52	5.5	60	52	0	0
BACON	63	8.0	61	8.5	32	31	30	FAYETTE	109	4.6	209	6.1	91	178	16	27
BAKER	26	9.3	19	7.8	11	5	14	FLOYD	501	9.1	548	9.1	333	358	168	186
BALDWIN	246	9.0	263	9.9	80	87	172	FORSYTH	150	6.5	206	6.3	150	206	0	0
BANKS	40	7.6	50	8.1	34	45	5	FRANKLIN	105	10.1	108	9.1	62	78	41	30
BARROW	159	8.6	214	8.2	99	158	53	FULTON	5284	10.7	5954	10.4	1067	1094	4167	4810
BARTOW	298	8.3	333	7.1	242	274	55	GILMER	53	6.7	72	7.7	53	72	0	0
BEN HILL	110	7.6	102	7.2	49	43	61	GLASCOCK	6	—	10	7.9	3	9	3	1
BERRIEN	82	8.0	91	8.6	52	58	33	GLYNN	342	7.8	433	8.9	169	214	172	217
BIBB	1111	9.4	1316	10.5	347	386	928	GORDON	166	7.0	240	8.6	150	211	16	28
BLECKLEY	70	10.2	76	10.8	24	33	43	GRADY	134	8.8	125	8.5	45	48	89	77
BRANTLEY	41	6.1	50	6.7	32	42	8	GREENE	122	11.1	108	10.7	24	25	98	82
BROOKS	99	7.8	116	9.1	21	31	78	GWINNETT	1052	5.6	1628	5.5	963	1388	65	202
BRYAN	83	7.6	103	7.7	50	71	32	HABERSHAM	128	8.1	128	7.3	116	111	11	12
BULLOCH	228	8.3	260	8.8	100	107	153	HALL	467	8.0	555	7.2	377	439	87	115
BURKE	175	9.1	220	11.1	29	32	146	HANCOCK	91	11.5	85	12.0	2	6	89	79
BUTTS	107	9.9	114	10.1	39	38	76	HARALSON	124	9.2	112	7.4	90	93	34	19
CALHOUN	47	9.8	36	10.3	9	6	30	HARRIS	98	8.9	71	6.0	52	37	46	34
CAMDEN	119	6.6	202	7.5	79	123	38	HART	99	8.7	114	8.9	43	67	56	47
CANDLER	20	4.1	49	8.3	6	17	32	HEARD	40	8.8	46	8.5	20	31	20	15
CARROLL	353	7.6	486	8.7	219	332	154	HENRY	221	6.9	300	6.5	140	233	81	66
CATOOSA	154	6.0	187	6.7	143	177	10	HOUSTON	456	6.9	531	7.4	261	284	189	240
CHARLTON	43	7.0	63	8.1	16	33	30	IRWIN	78	11.3	51	8.3	16	19	62	32
CHATHAM	1712	9.1	1893	9.7	569	602	1277	JACKSON	173	9.0	165	7.3	126	123	47	42
CHATTAHOOCHEE	72	5.0	71	6.0	36	32	39	JASPER	55	9.8	58	9.5	20	21	35	37
CHATTOOGA	109	7.6	135	9.0	89	116	19	JEFF DAVIS	80	9.0	85	9.7	55	60	25	25
CHEROKEE	346	6.3	477	5.8	340	459	4	JEFFERSON	165	10.4	181	11.6	21	17	144	164
CLARKE	388	7.5	439	7.7	146	174	261	JENKINS	69	9.1	57	7.8	24	11	45	46
CLAY	23	8.5	28	11.1	5	0	28	JOHNSON	65	10.1	61	9.3	24	18	41	43
CLAYTON	906	6.9	1188	7.7	681	697	451	JONES	100	7.3	127	8.9	49	79	51	47
CLINCH	36	6.4	39	7.1	10	19	20	LAMAR	61	7.2	94	9.5	19	33	42	60
COBB	1658	6.4	2201	6.2	1399	1683	473	LANIER	32	6.8	44	9.7	15	17	17	25
COFFEE	199	8.4	256	9.9	110	131	125	LAURENS	244	8.2	312	9.9	89	119	155	193
COLQUITT	249	8.7	258	9.3	123	113	144	LEE	102	9.1	99	8.0	52	54	50	45
COLUMBIA	209	4.9	328	6.1	156	245	77	LIBERTY	503	7.8	506	6.9	203	201	275	283
COOK	84	7.7	87	7.9	42	30	42	LINCOLN	44	8.8	42	9.0	17	11	27	31
COWETA	324	9.0	400	8.8	170	200	154	LONG	55	8.4	45	7.2	39	34	16	11
CRAWFORD	38	7.1	68	11.3	12	34	34	LOWNDES	466	7.5	548	8.3	175	221	286	324
CRISP	200	10.5	184	10.8	74	53	129	LUMPKIN	56	7.8	64	6.7	53	60	3	4
DADE	60	6.9	50	5.9	56	50	0	MACON	126	10.4	99	8.7	25	15	101	84
DAWSON	33	7.1	53	7.1	33	53	0	MADISON	93	6.9	132	8.6	68	102	25	30
DECATUR	174	8.1	193	9.1	65	73	108	MARION	43	10.6	41	9.5	11	17	32	24
DEKALB	2978	8.3	3830	8.9	1082	1053	2685	MCDUFFIE	127	7.9	144	9.1	46	46	81	98
DODGE	108	9.6	128	10.6	43	57	71	MCINTOSH	73	11.2	74	10.5	28	22	45	51
DOOLY	94	10.3	93	12.2	18	21	76	MERWETHER	174	10.6	188	10.5	52	62	122	126
DOUGHERTY	923	9.7	940	10.6	250	213	668	MILLER	60	11.3	25	5.3	18	9	42	16
DOUGLAS	308	6.6	368	6.3	263	300	43	MITCHELL	204	10.1	220	11.8	37	43	167	175
EARLY	114	10.1	114	11.0	29	35	85	MONROE	69	6.6	93	7.5	30	40	39	52
ECHOLS	8	—	7	—	5	3	4	MONTGOMERY	39	8.6	36	7.9	18	15	21	21
EFFINGHAM	110	7.1	144	7.9	65	111	45	MORGAN	87	8.7	94	9.0	31	45	56	49
ELBERT	155	10.2	116	7.9	60	51	65	MURRAY	95	6.4	123	6.2	95	123	0	0
EMANUEL	183	9.4	157	8.9	68	64	92	MUSCOGEE	1343	8.4	1541	8.9	543	534	779	992

— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 1% INCREASE

- In the first half of the decade, 8.3% of Georgia infants were born weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds.
- In the second half of the decade this rate increased 1% to 8.4%.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	67	42%
Increase	91	58%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

No counties meet or exceed the national health goal of no more than 5% low birthweight infants.

In 28 counties (or 18%) the low birthweight rate meets or is less than the US average of 7%.

In 72 counties (or 46%) the low birthweight rate is less than the state average of 8.4%.

In 33 of Georgia's counties (or 21%), at least 1 out of every 10 infants is born weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds.

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85 NUMBER	%	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM
NEWTON	234	7.7	134	162	100	134
OCONEE	63	6.1	47	62	16	17
OGLETHORPE	62	9.7	39	52	32	24
PAULDING	185	8.0	209	194	17	14
PEACH	139	8.9	170	101	108	122
PICKENS	62	7.2	69	65	0	3
PIERCE	62	7.0	77	83	25	18
PIKE	61	9.9	55	74	30	17
POLK	249	10.2	252	97	68	78
PULASKI	51	8.2	54	96	31	33
PUTNAM	83	8.8	83	87	58	52
QUITMAN	19	9.8	21	12.1	18	17
RABUN	42	6.3	50	7.5	0	0
RANDOLPH	66	9.5	68	10.8	58	63
RICHMOND	1360	8.1	1663	9.3	858	1094
ROCKDALE	203	7.0	273	7.0	39	58
SCHLEY	27	9.9	29	11.5	16	23
SCREVEN	105	9.4	119	10.0	75	87
SEMINOLE	65	10.0	66	9.5	39	44
SPALDING	383	10.2	426	9.4	209	236
STEPHENS	107	6.9	127	7.9	31	34
STEWART	53	12.4	37	10.1	47	34
SUMTER	242	9.3	211	7.9	170	159
TALBOT	46	10.9	43	9.4	37	38
TALIAFERRO	23	13.6	13	11.2	23	12
TATTNALL	149	10.0	80	6.1	75	31
TAYLOR	49	8.6	55	8.7	39	42
TELFAIR	90	8.9	93	10.4	43	58
TERRELL	106	10.6	109	11.9	97	93
THOMAS	315	9.3	250	7.5	221	170
TIFT	208	7.5	278	9.2	121	156
TOOMBS	168	8.4	169	8.2	91	82
TOWNS	17	6.0	24	8.1	0	0
TREUTLEN	49	10.7	32	6.8	29	24
TROUP	367	8.8	395	8.6	193	223
TURNER	86	10.2	102	12.4	58	73
TWIGGS	68	9.1	74	9.7	49	57
UNION	35	5.8	45	7.0	0	1
UPSON	152	9.1	132	7.3	70	71
WALKER	240	6.4	292	7.3	11	22
WALTON	247	9.6	271	8.7	110	114
WARE	251	8.6	251	9.1	125	129
WARREN	61	12.3	67	13.0	57	63
WASHINGTON	157	9.7	152	9.7	119	126
WAYNE	133	7.5	131	7.4	71	57
WEBSTER	11	6.3	12	8.7	7	9
WHEELER	24	7.1	23	6.7	13	13
WHITE	53	7.7	54	6.6	2	6
WHITFIELD	345	6.8	453	7.7	21	29
WILCOX	37	7.0	48	9.8	18	32
WILKES	79	9.3	74	10.9	62	53
WILKINSON	90	10.1	81	9.7	68	54
WORTH	149	9.4	173	10.2	98	110
GA TOTAL	38114	8.3	44298	8.4	19989	23450

INFANT DEATHS

Georgia has made progress in reducing the number of children who die before their first birthday. During the 1980's, the infant death rate decreased 8%, reaching 12.5 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1986 and 1990.

Despite these improvements, Georgia has a long way to go to catch up with the rest of the country and to meet national goals. National comparisons for 1992 place Georgia 49th out of the 50 states in infant mortality. Over 6,600 infants died in Georgia between 1986 and 1990. Currently the state's infant mortality rate is 28% higher than the national rate (9.8) and almost twice as high as the National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 of no more than 7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Georgia's improvement during the 1980's masks the fact that 23% of the state's counties have an infant mortality rate at or below the national rate. In several counties, the infant death rate more than doubled during the 1980's. While deaths among African-American infants decreased the most, the rate of death in the first year for African-American infants was twice that for white infants (18.5 as compared to 9.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).

In Georgia, roughly two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the neonatal period, or within 27 days of birth. This has stayed constant throughout the 1980's.

Infant mortality is often due to prematurity, low birthweight, birth defects, respiratory problems, maternal health complications, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), injuries or infections. Socioeconomic risk factors such as poverty, lack of

HOW DOES GEORGIA COMPARE?

INFANT MORTALITY RATES: AN INTERNATIONAL RANKING*

RANK	COUNTRY	INFANT MORTALITY RATE
1	Japan	4.6
2	Sweden	5.8
3	Finland	6.0
4	Singapore	6.7
5	Netherlands	6.8
6	Canada	7.2
7	Switzerland	7.3
8	France	7.4
9	Hong Kong	7.4
10	Federal Republic Germany	7.4
11	Ireland	7.6
12	German Democratic Rep.	7.6
13	Norway	7.7
14	Australia	8.0
15	Spain	8.1
16	Austria	8.3
17	United Kingdom	8.4
18	Denmark	8.5
19	Belgium	8.6
20	Italy	8.8
21	Greece	9.8
22	United States	9.8
23	Israel	9.9
24	New Zealand	10.2

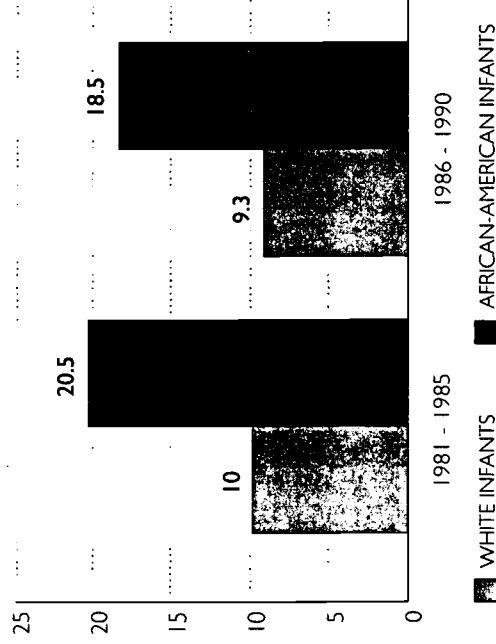
GEORGIA

12.5

*Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Georgia rate is for 1986-89. Other rates are for 1989, except Canada and Spain, which are for 1988.

INFANT DEATHS

RATE OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE, GEORGIA, 1981-85 AND 1986-90



6,605 infants died between 1986 and 1990 — a rate of 12.5 deaths per 1,000 births.

2/3 of all infant deaths occur within one month of birth.

Georgia ranks **49th** in infant mortality in 1992 national comparisons.

education and lack of access to adequate health and prenatal care also contribute to infant deaths. Of all these factors, birthweight is considered the most important predictor of infant survival.

While medical technology has contributed substantially to saving the lives of very fragile infants, environmental circumstances often do much to compromise a child's chances of surviving.

Given the primary causes of mortality, the accessibility of comprehensive health care and education is crucial for the survival of at-risk infants. Yet by limiting eligibility for Medicaid to pregnant women and infants below 150% of the poverty level (effective January, 1993), Georgia leaves many mothers in the state without access to early care services.

Pregnant women who go without prenatal attention often require high-risk neonatal services for their newborns. In 1991, 1,400 infants, or 25% of all deliveries at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta (serving a 40-county surrounding area as well as an inner city, primarily indigent population) were admitted to the neonatal intensive care nursery. Together, the other 4 regional medical centers in the state (in Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah) serve approximately 2,000 at-risk infants each year.

Georgia has made some inroads in reducing the infant mortality rate. Increasing access to comprehensive, high quality care would be one way to accelerate the progress.

INFANT DEATHS

Number and Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, by Race, Georgia, 1981-1985 and 1986-1990

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN			TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN		
	1981-85		RATE	1981-85		RATE	1981-85		RATE	1981-85		RATE	1981-85		RATE	1981-85		RATE
	NUMBER	1986-90		NUMBER	1986-90		NUMBER	1986-90		NUMBER	1986-90		NUMBER	1986-90		NUMBER	1986-90	
APPLING	15	11.7	12	10.2	7	8	8	4	4	11	15.6	13	17.5	5	5	6	8	
ATKINSON	9	16.2	8	14.1	5	6	4	2	2	11	12.6	9	9.4	11	9	0	0	
BACON	4	—	13	18.2	2	8	2	5	5	13	5.5	30	8.7	10	24	3	4	
BAKER	5	17.9	1	—	1	0	4	1	1	68	12.4	100	16.6	49	53	19	46	
BALDWIN	43	15.7	49	18.4	18	16	25	33	33	23	10.0	28	8.6	23	28	0	0	
BANKS	1	—	7	11.4	0	7	1	0	0	18	17.3	12	10.1	13	7	5	5	
BARROW	18	9.7	26	9.9	7	20	11	6	6	835	16.9	849	14.8	180	163	653	680	
BARTOW	51	14.2	51	10.9	42	43	9	8	8	9	11.3	14	14.9	9	14	0	0	
BEN HILL	23	15.9	18	12.7	8	7	15	11	11	2	—	2	—	2	1	0	1	
BERRIEN	14	13.7	10	9.4	9	5	5	5	5	74	16.9	64	13.1	30	37	44	27	
BIBB	183	15.5	196	15.6	65	59	118	136	136	23	9.8	37	13.2	21	32	2	5	
BLECKLEY	10	14.6	5	7.1	5	2	5	3	3	35	23.0	28	19.0	8	14	27	14	
BRANTLEY	9	13.5	7	9.3	7	6	2	1	1	34	31.0	11	10.9	3	3	31	8	
BROOKS	27	21.2	12	9.4	4	4	23	8	8	149	8.0	237	8.0	137	204	11	28	
BRYAN	10	9.2	17	12.7	6	13	4	4	4	19	12.0	23	13.0	17	21	1	2	
BULLOCH	26	9.5	31	10.5	5	11	21	20	20	52	9.0	68	8.8	40	49	11	18	
BURKE	20	10.4	42	21.2	2	5	18	37	37	23	29.0	10	14.1	0	1	23	9	
BUTTS	24	22.3	18	15.9	10	5	14	13	13	18	13.3	18	11.9	14	13	4	5	
CALHOUN	4	—	4	—	1	0	3	4	4	14	12.8	9	7.6	10	4	4	5	
CAMDEN	19	10.5	37	13.8	1	1	2	6	6	29	25.5	12	9.4	13	8	16	4	
CANDLER	3	—	7	11.9	1	1	2	2	2	8	17.5	8	14.8	5	6	3	2	
CARROLL	67	14.4	62	11.1	43	45	24	17	17	25	7.8	34	7.4	18	26	7	8	
CATOOSA	12	4.7	30	10.7	12	27	0	2	2	70	10.7	69	9.6	46	30	24	39	
CHARLTON	10	16.3	8	10.3	2	5	8	3	3	7	10.2	9	14.7	1	0	6	9	
CHATHAM	284	15.1	301	15.4	96	100	186	201	201	25	13.0	27	11.9	16	20	9	7	
CHATTAHOOCHEE	17	11.8	9	7.6	10	6	7	3	3	12	21.3	5	8.2	3	2	9	3	
CHATTOOGA	12	8.4	20	13.4	9	18	3	2	2	13	14.6	11	12.5	7	7	6	4	
CHEROKEE	66	12.0	72	8.7	66	72	0	0	0	26	16.3	31	19.9	4	3	22	28	
CLARKE	58	11.3	61	10.7	23	28	35	33	33	14	18.5	4	—	3	0	11	10	
CLAY	7	25.9	6	23.7	1	0	6	6	6	13	20.2	13	19.8	5	3	8	10	
CLAYTON	139	10.6	196	12.7	93	126	43	68	68	15	10.9	24	16.8	9	13	6	11	
CLINCH	8	14.2	7	12.8	3	5	4	2	2	15	17.7	10	10.1	8	4	7	6	
COBB	275	10.6	348	9.8	243	259	30	84	84	9	19.2	11	24.2	5	6	4	5	
COFFEE	49	20.6	54	20.9	28	27	21	27	27	47	15.9	57	18.1	13	19	34	38	
COLQUITT	53	18.6	38	13.7	23	14	30	24	24	12	10.7	21	17.1	6	11	6	10	
COLUMBIA	42	9.8	64	12.0	27	51	15	13	13	84	13.0	77	10.5	45	32	39	43	
COOK	20	18.2	18	16.4	10	8	10	10	10	7	14.1	4	—	4	2	3	2	
COWETA	41	11.4	51	11.2	23	27	18	24	24	9	13.8	4	—	7	2	2	2	
CRAWFORD	3	—	9	15.0	2	3	1	6	6	83	13.3	74	11.2	35	33	48	41	
CRISP	26	13.7	26	15.2	11	13	15	13	13	11	15.3	8	8.4	10	8	1	0	
DADE	10	11.5	3	—	10	3	0	0	0	20	16.4	18	15.9	2	3	18	15	
DAWSON	5	10.7	9	12.1	5	9	0	0	0	7	5.2	19	12.4	5	17	2	2	
DECATUR	41	19.1	24	11.3	18	12	23	12	12	10	24.6	6	14.0	0	2	10	4	
DEKALB	463	12.9	536	12.4	203	171	256	351	351	19	11.8	19	12.0	5	6	14	13	
DODGE	18	16.0	20	16.5	2	11	16	9	9	14	21.6	14	19.9	7	8	7	6	
DOOLY	12	13.1	12	15.8	2	2	9	10	10	32	19.4	35	19.6	10	15	22	20	
DOUGHERTY	157	16.4	140	15.8	39	31	118	108	108	12	22.6	8	17.0	3	3	9	5	
DOUGLAS	60	12.9	49	8.4	53	38	7	11	11	34	16.9	21	11.3	7	5	27	16	
EARLY	30	26.6	20	19.3	6	6	24	14	14	11	10.5	14	11.3	4	7	7	7	
ECHOLS	3	—	1	—	1	1	2	0	0	7	15.4	2	—	4	0	3	2	
EFFINGHAM	20	13.0	19	10.4	9	16	11	3	3	8	8.0	10	9.6	3	4	5	6	
ELBERT	23	15.2	15	10.2	10	5	13	10	10	12	8.0	20	10.1	12	20	0	0	
EMANUEL	32	16.4	25	14.2	17	13	15	12	12	237	14.8	271	15.7	111	100	125	170	

— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 8% DECLINE

In the first half of the decade 13.6 infants per 1,000 died before their first birthday.

While the infant mortality rate declined to 12.5 per 1,000 in the second half of the 1980's, the actual number of deaths increased from 6,235 to 6,605.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	89	65%
Increase	49	35%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

3 counties (or 2%) meet or exceed the national health goal of 7 or fewer infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

In 33 counties (or 23%) the infant mortality rate meets or is less than the US rate of 9.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

69 counties (or 48%) have an infant mortality rate lower than the state average of 12.5 per 1,000 live births.

8 counties (or 6%) have a rate of 20 or more infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN		
	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 RATE	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 RATE	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 RATE	1986-90 NUM
NEWTON	34	11.1	47	25	12.4	23	9	24	24
OCONEE	5	4.9	11	3	8.8	10	2	1	1
OGLETHORPE	12	18.8	6	4	8.1	2	8	4	4
PAULDING	33	14.2	25	30	7.1	24	3	1	1
PEACH	21	13.4	30	4	17.9	9	17	21	21
PICKENS	10	11.7	24	10	22.5	23	0	1	1
PIERCE	14	15.9	10	5	10.8	7	9	3	3
PIKE	7	11.4	6	2	8.0	2	5	4	4
POLK	30	12.3	29	24	11.2	12	6	17	17
PULASKI	10	16.1	8	2	14.3	3	8	5	5
PUTNAM	13	13.7	13	3	13.7	4	10	9	9
QUITMAN	4	—	4	0	—	0	4	4	4
RABUN	4	—	11	4	16.5	11	0	0	0
RANDOLPH	9	12.9	12	2	19.0	2	7	10	10
RICHMOND	217	13.0	257	83	14.3	101	130	152	152
ROCKDALE	31	10.6	38	29	9.8	32	2	6	6
SCHLEY	3	—	1	1	—	0	2	1	1
SCREVEN	18	16.1	16	2	13.4	6	15	10	10
SEMINOLE	15	23.1	9	4	12.9	0	11	9	9
SPALDING	57	15.2	59	21	13.1	24	35	35	35
STEPHENS	18	11.5	15	16	9.3	10	2	5	5
STEWART	14	32.6	5	1	13.6	0	13	5	5
SUMTER	47	18.1	36	16	13.4	15	30	21	21
TALBOT	8	19.0	5	4	10.9	0	4	5	5
TALIAFERRO	3	—	0	1	—	0	2	0	0
TATTNALL	22	14.8	7	11	5.3	5	11	2	2
TAYLOR	16	28.2	10	2	15.7	4	14	6	6
TELFAR	14	13.8	15	6	16.7	4	8	11	11
TERRELL	23	22.9	24	2	26.1	3	21	21	21
THOMAS	64	19.0	45	18	13.4	12	46	33	33
TIFT	35	12.6	38	15	12.6	13	20	24	24
TOOMBS	26	13.0	25	10	12.1	14	16	11	11
TOWNS	4	—	6	4	20.1	6	0	0	0
TREUTLEN	6	13.1	9	2	19.2	4	4	5	5
TROUP	55	13.1	50	27	10.9	28	28	22	22
TURNER	17	20.1	11	3	13.3	2	14	9	9
TWIGGS	11	14.7	11	5	14.4	3	6	8	8
UNION	11	18.2	7	11	10.9	7	0	0	0
UPSON	34	20.4	10	16	5.5	8	18	2	2
WALKER	38	10.2	55	36	13.7	53	2	2	2
WALTON	39	15.2	47	19	15.1	31	20	16	16
WARE	40	13.7	45	19	16.2	16	20	29	29
WARREN	10	20.1	8	1	15.5	0	9	8	8
WASHINGTON	25	15.5	21	3	13.4	4	22	17	17
WAYNE	23	13.0	21	13	11.9	13	10	8	8
WEBSTER	2	—	5	0	36.2	0	2	5	5
WHEELER	1	—	1	1	—	1	0	0	0
WHITE	12	17.4	7	11	8.5	6	1	1	1
WHITFIELD	57	11.3	52	52	8.8	49	5	3	3
WILCOX	4	—	2	1	—	2	3	0	0
WILKES	11	13.0	6	1	8.8	1	10	5	5
WILKINSON	7	7.9	5	2	6.0	2	5	3	3
WORTH	22	13.6	29	7	17.1	7	15	22	22
GA TOTAL	6235	13.6	6605	2927	12.5	3130	3281	3428	3428

CHILD DEATHS

During the 1980's the rate of deaths among children ages 1 to 14 declined 2% in Georgia. Of the 99 counties for which reliable rates could be calculated, 53 showed improvement.

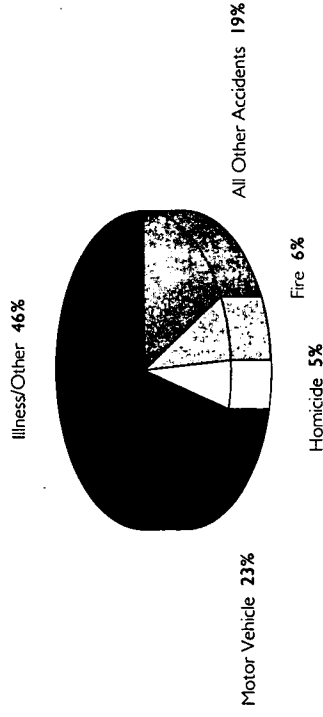
Although Georgia's national ranking in the rate of child deaths improved from 44th in 1987 to 36th in 1989, the actual number of child deaths increased during the decade. Despite the state's 2% reduction, the child death rate increased in 46 counties. In several counties the increase was more than 50%.

Children in Georgia are more likely to die from accidents (48% of all child deaths) than they are from illnesses (46% of deaths) or homicide (5%). Motor vehicle accidents make up close to half of all accident-related deaths for Georgia children. The homicide rate for children in Georgia nearly doubled during the 1980's.

A breakdown of child death rates along racial lines shows disturbing trends. Between 1986 and 1990 African-American children in Georgia died at a rate 45% higher than that for white children. In 1990, white children were 69% more likely than African-American children to die in a motor vehicle accident. African-American children were 3 times more likely than white children to be the victims of homicide.

Immunization levels serve as a measure of the preventive health care received by young children. Lack of early and adequate immunization is a factor in child death rates. The National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 is 90% of 2-year-olds adequately immunized against diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, measles, mumps, rubella, haemophilus influenza and polio. Seventy percent of Georgia's

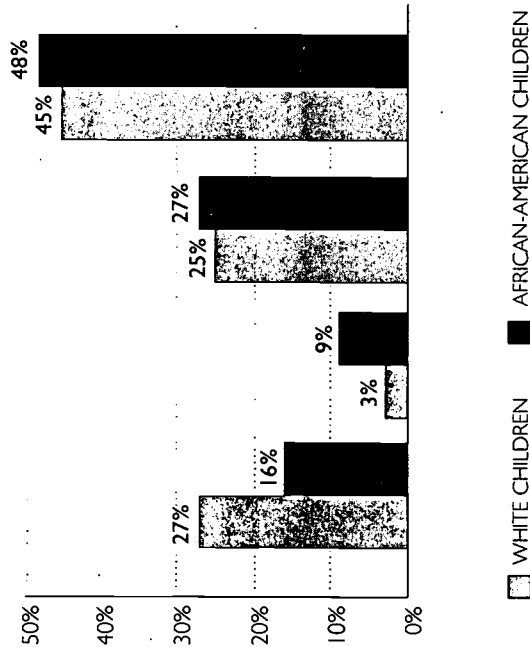
CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG GEORGIA CHILDREN AGES 1-14, 1990



Homicides nearly doubled between 1980 and 1990, from 2.8% to 5.3% of all child deaths.

African-American children died at a rate 45% higher than the rate for white children between 1986 and 1990.

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG GEORGIA CHILDREN AGES 1-14, BY RACE, 1990



- In 59 counties, immunization levels for 2-year olds using public health clinics were between **50%** and **80%**.
- Georgia must decrease its child death rate by **1/3** to reach the national health goal of fewer than **28** deaths per 100,000 children.

children are served in public health clinics. Yet a 1991 survey of immunization levels in these clinics showed that in 10 counties, fewer than half of all 2-year-olds were adequately immunized. In 59 counties, levels were between 50% and 80%. In 50 of Georgia's 159 counties immunization levels for 2-year-olds reached 90% or better in public health clinics.

The child death rate does not take into account the great number of non-fatal injuries and illnesses suffered by children. Nationally, 14 million children under the age of 15 suffer serious injuries each year. When all children under the age of 19 are considered, there are over 700 injuries for each fatality.

Although child death rates statewide decreased slightly between 1980 and 1990, Georgia must cut its current rate by one-third to meet the National Public Health Goal for the Year 2000 of fewer than 28 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14.

Researchers have concluded that like diseases, most fatal injuries to children occur in predictable patterns and are therefore preventable. The younger the child, in fact, the higher the probability that the death could have been prevented. Strategies to prevent illness include ensuring that children are immunized early enough and receive the full series of inoculations. Greater access to health care can also reduce the incidence of fatal illnesses. Injury prevention can be accomplished through policies and programs that address safety at home and in the community.

CHILD DEATHS

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN			TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN		
	1981-85 NUM	RATE	1986-90 NUM RATE	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	RATE	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM
APPLING	10	50.79	8	44.02	5	5	3	5	5	3	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—
ATKINSON	9	116.6	4	—	5	0	4	4	4	4	6	5	6	40.5	6	0	0	0
BACON	7	58.9	12	106.1	4	3	9	3	9	14	29.1	19	14	29.1	19	0	0	2
BAKER	3	—	4	—	1	2	2	2	2	37	45.5	28	37	45.5	28	18	9	10
BALDWIN	18	51.4	12	34.3	8	10	2	10	2	15	40.4	21	15	40.4	21	0	0	0
BANKS	4	—	2	—	4	2	0	0	0	6	37.5	4	6	37.5	4	2	2	2
BARROW	4	—	13	41.4	2	7	6	2	6	245	40.4	267	245	40.4	267	63	184	198
BARTOW	18	33.8	26	44.4	15	26	3	3	0	0	—	4	1	—	4	0	0	0
BEN HILL	5	26.6	11	57.2	3	7	2	2	3	0	—	1	0	—	1	0	0	0
BERRIEN	9	58.0	9	59.4	8	7	1	1	2	24	39.0	22	24	39.0	22	14	10	6
BIBB	58	35.5	52	33.0	20	21	38	31	31	24	65.7	13	24	65.7	13	12	3	1
BLECKLEY	4	—	9	83.6	2	3	2	6	6	8	33.5	12	8	33.5	12	5	8	3
BRANTLEY	8	65.7	5	39.0	5	4	3	1	1	6	42.4	2	6	42.4	2	3	1	1
BROOKS	5	26.1	9	48.8	3	0	2	9	9	77	28.9	87	77	28.9	87	74	3	9
BRYAN	12	76.6	12	64.2	6	7	6	5	5	7	27.5	4	7	27.5	4	7	3	0
BULLOCH	20	53.0	18	46.6	13	11	7	6	6	32	36.4	41	32	36.4	41	28	4	5
BURKE	12	46.1	8	30.2	2	3	10	5	5	3	—	5	3	—	5	1	2	5
BUTTS	7	46.5	7	45.4	5	6	2	1	1	14	65.1	7	14	65.1	7	8	6	1
CALHOUN	3	—	0	—	3	0	3	0	0	12	71.8	4	12	71.8	4	11	2	1
CAMDEN	9	39.4	16	48.6	4	11	5	5	5	5	24.1	9	5	24.1	9	4	9	1
CANDLER	5	59.3	2	—	3	2	2	2	0	1	—	3	1	—	3	0	0	0
CARROLL	23	34.2	25	34.6	12	21	4	4	4	14	28.4	24	14	28.4	24	13	22	2
CATOOSA	13	29.9	8	18.7	13	8	0	0	0	42	44.4	35	42	44.4	35	26	19	16
CHARLTON	9	89.5	1	—	5	1	4	0	0	1	—	4	1	—	4	0	2	1
CHATHAM	101	44.6	92	40.5	38	32	62	59	62	13	44.1	17	13	44.1	17	8	16	5
CHATTahoochee	1	—	3	—	0	1	1	2	2	2	—	7	2	—	7	1	1	7
CHATTOOGA	12	50.7	6	26.7	8	4	4	2	2	6	43.0	6	6	43.0	6	6	4	0
CHEROKEE	31	40.7	30	31.8	30	29	1	1	1	10	44.2	13	10	44.2	13	1	3	9
CLARKE	28	44.2	29	42.9	13	15	15	13	13	6	58.3	6	6	58.3	6	4	1	2
CLAY	0	—	2	—	0	0	0	2	2	4	—	1	4	—	1	0	3	1
CLAYTON	57	29.8	51	25.9	49	30	7	19	19	11	53.1	11	11	53.1	11	10	8	1
CLINCH	5	60.2	4	—	4	3	1	1	1	6	43.6	6	6	43.6	6	4	4	2
COBB	109	29.9	115	27.1	96	95	12	18	18	5	70.5	3	5	70.5	3	4	3	1
COFFEE	20	59.3	20	58.3	12	14	8	6	6	15	34.4	17	15	34.4	17	8	7	10
COLQUITT	13	31.0	21	51.1	7	10	6	11	11	10	59.2	9	10	59.2	9	4	3	6
COLUMBIA	17	28.2	18	24.1	15	14	2	4	4	19	38.4	18	19	38.4	18	10	12	8
COOK	8	48.5	4	—	3	2	4	2	2	3	—	2	3	—	2	1	0	2
COWETA	26	51.1	35	60.7	16	19	10	16	16	4	—	8	4	—	8	4	4	4
CRAWFORD	5	52.1	5	50.7	3	1	2	4	4	31	38.0	41	31	38.0	41	17	24	14
CRISP	14	58.6	11	46.9	9	10	5	1	1	3	—	11	3	—	11	3	11	0
DADE	2	—	4	—	2	4	0	0	0	8	46.8	7	8	46.8	7	1	1	7
DAWSON	6	87.1	5	53.6	6	5	0	0	0	11	51.5	10	11	51.5	10	10	10	1
DECATUR	11	34.7	12	39.9	5	2	6	10	10	0	—	3	0	—	3	0	0	3
DEKALB	173	34.4	170	33.6	68	59	102	106	106	9	40.2	11	9	40.2	11	4	6	5
DODGE	7	35.8	4	—	2	4	5	0	0	8	80.6	7	8	80.6	7	4	3	4
DOOLY	7	52.7	6	49.0	2	2	5	4	4	16	62.2	9	16	62.2	9	10	4	5
DOUGHERTY	47	37.7	48	41.1	21	9	26	39	39	4	—	3	4	—	3	2	0	3
DOUGLAS	21	28.1	22	28.2	19	21	2	1	1	20	72.9	10	20	72.9	10	7	2	13
EARLY	3	—	13	89.2	1	4	2	9	9	2	—	3	2	—	3	2	1	0
ECHOLS	1	—	1	—	1	1	0	0	0	4	—	2	4	—	2	1	2	1
EFFINGHAM	6	22.9	13	43.2	3	10	3	3	3	8	56.0	8	8	56.0	8	5	4	3
ELBERT	10	48.2	7	34.2	5	5	5	2	2	8	30.3	10	8	30.3	10	7	10	0
EMANUEL	17	66.9	9	35.9	9	7	8	2	2	86	46.1	63	86	46.1	63	45	28	41

Number to small to calculate a reliable rate.

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 2% DECLINE

■ In the first half of the decade, Georgia had a child death rate of 39.2 per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14.

■ Although the rate declined 2% to 38.4 in the second half of the decade, over 2,500 of Georgia's children died, more than the total for the previous 5 years.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	53	54%
Increase	46	46%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

■ In 7 counties the child death rate meets or is less than the national health goal of 28 or fewer child deaths per 100,000.

■ 15 counties have a child death rate lower than the national average of 32.4 per 100,000 children.

■ 34 counties have a child death rate lower than the state average of 38.4 deaths per 100,000.

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1981-85 NUMBER	1986-90 RATE	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM
NEWTON	13	30.0	8	13	5	5
OCONEE	2	—	1	7	0	3
OGLETHORPE	5	47.5	5	4	0	3
PAULDING	18	47.9	18	11	0	0
PEACH	16	70.3	9	3	7	4
PICKENS	6	46.3	6	5	0	0
PIERCE	9	60.8	7	6	2	3
PIKE	3	—	2	3	1	1
POLK	16	44.9	11	13	5	2
PULASKI	6	61.3	4	1	2	1
PUTNAM	4	—	3	6	1	3
QUITMAN	3	—	1	0	2	1
RABUN	4	—	4	4	0	0
RANDOLPH	3	—	0	1	3	1
RICHMOND	82	42.0	41	47	41	54
ROCKDALE	13	25.6	8	18	5	4
SCHLEY	1	—	1	1	0	1
SCREVEN	10	61.5	5	5	4	3
SEMINOLE	3	—	1	2	2	5
SPALDING	22	37.8	17	10	5	13
STEPHENS	9	39.4	5	8	4	0
STEWART	3	—	1	0	2	0
SUMTER	13	37.3	16	4	12	12
TALBOT	1	—	0	0	1	5
TALIAFERRO	0	—	0	0	0	2
TATTNALL	9	49.4	6	3	3	3
TAYLOR	5	56.5	0	4	5	1
TELFAIR	2	—	1	2	1	7
TERRELL	10	70.2	2	3	8	1
THOMAS	26	58.4	17	8	18	9
TIFT	11	27.9	5	9	6	7
TOOMBS	9	32.3	8	9	1	2
TOWNS	1	—	1	1	0	0
TREUTLEN	3	—	1	2	2	2
TROUP	28	48.2	17	14	11	10
TURNER	3	—	2	2	1	4
TWIGGS	6	50.3	5	5	1	3
UNION	6	60.1	6	5	0	0
UPSON	3	—	12	11	1	1
WALKER	29	46.8	19	19	1	0
WALTON	19	47.6	26	23	5	3
WARE	19	45.4	12	7	7	14
WARREN	2	—	1	1	1	2
WASHINGTON	9	40.4	5	3	4	9
WAYNE	17	68.1	10	8	7	2
WEBSTER	0	—	0	0	0	2
WHEELER	1	—	1	0	0	1
WHITE	7	65.5	6	2	0	0
WHITFIELD	31	40.3	29	30	2	2
WILCOX	1	—	1	2	0	2
WILKES	6	51.9	1	3	5	5
WILKINSON	4	—	1	1	3	8
WORTH	11	48.3	6	4	5	4
GA TOTAL	2505	39.2	1458	1446	1031	1089

TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS

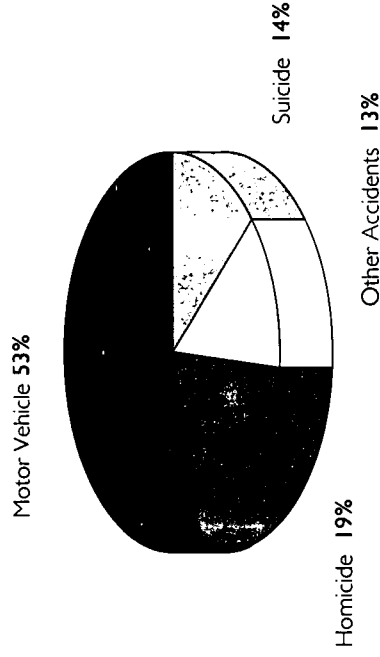
The rate at which teenagers ages 15 to 19 died as a result of homicide, suicide or accident increased 11% in Georgia during the 1980's. In national comparisons for 1992, Georgia ranks 39th on this indicator.

Of the 84 counties for which trends can be calculated, 40% reduced their teen violent death rate during the late 1980's. No improvement was evident in 59% of the counties, and several counties increased their rate of teen violent death by over 75%. Of the 7 counties with the greatest number of children in the state (Fulton, Dekalb, Cobb, Gwinnett, Chatham, Richmond and Clayton), only Cobb and Clayton counties decreased their teen violent death rates.

As with most indicators of child well-being, there are marked differences between the races in teen violent deaths. During the 1980's, the violent death rate for African-American teens increased 32%. It increased 6% for white teens during the same time period.

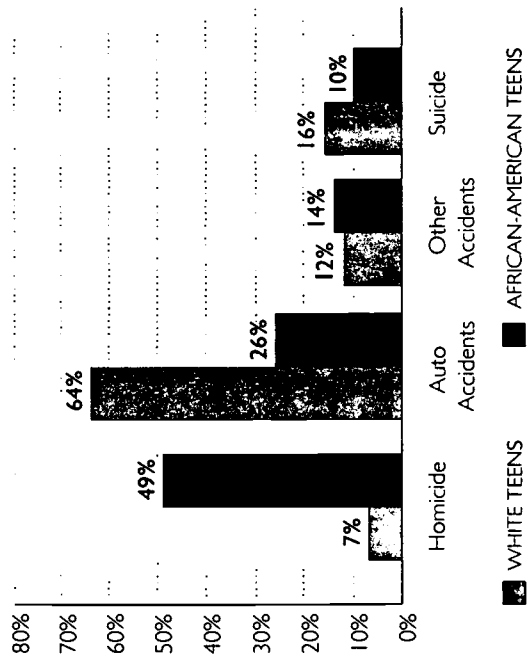
When teen violent deaths in Georgia are examined by cause, there are often significant differences between white and African-American youth. In 1990, accidents accounted for two-thirds of violent teen deaths, and 85% of accidental deaths were related to motor vehicles. White teens were more than twice as likely to die in a motor vehicle accident than African-American teens. And although the number of white teens dying in this manner decreased over the decade, motor vehicle accidents remained the leading cause of violent death among white teens.

CAUSES OF VIOLENT DEATH AMONG GEORGIA TEENS AGES 15-19, 1990



- 1. The rate of teen death from homicide, suicide or accident increased **11%** in Georgia during the 1980's.
- 2. During the 1980's, the violent death rate increased **32%** for African-American teens and increased **6%** for white teens.

CAUSES OF VIOLENT DEATH AMONG GEORGIA
TEENS AGES 15-19, BY RACE, 1990



In 1990, African-American teens were **6** times more likely to die of homicide than white teens.

Motor vehicle accidents made up **85%** of accident-related deaths for teens and white teens were more than twice as likely to die in this manner, than African-American teens.

In contrast, homicide was the leading cause of violent death among African-American teens in Georgia. The homicide rate for African-American teens increased 136% during the 1980's. By 1990 African-American teens were 7 times more likely to die of homicide than white teens.

In 1990, suicides accounted for 16% of violent deaths among white teens and 10% of violent deaths among African-American teens in Georgia. African-American and white males took their own lives 4 to 5 times more than females of either race.

National data show that male teens are much more likely to die violently than female teens, and low income teens of both races are more likely to die by homicide or accident than teens from higher income families.

It is estimated that alcohol and drug use play a role in 30-60% of teen suicides and motor vehicle deaths across the country. Recent surveys reveal that between 5,000 and 8,000 Georgia youth use alcohol or drugs every day.

Research shows that when teens die violently, there were often significant gaps in the supports and opportunities that had been available to them. Efforts to involve teens in productive community activities, mental health services, substance abuse programs, organized after school activities, support groups and mentor programs are often lacking. Communities and service systems that fill in these gaps can help reverse the current trend in Georgia, and decrease the number of teens who die violently each year.

COUNTY	1981-85			1986-90			1981-85			1986-90		
	NUMBER	RATE		NUMBER	RATE		NUMBER	RATE		NUMBER	RATE	
APPLING	3	—		8	111.5		EVANS	5	118.5	3	—	
ATKINSON	5	160.9		2	—		FANNIN	4	—	4	—	
BACON	0	—		4	—		FAYETTE	9	54.4	15	67.3	
BAKER	6	321.1		1	—		FLOYD	22	61.9	21	63.6	
BALDWIN	15	78.1		14	82.7		FORSYTH	17	126.6	22	146.5	
BANKS	1	—		5	119.8		FRANKLIN	3	—	10	150.6	
BARROW	11	112.4		15	144.0		FULTON	162	63.9	199	83.5	
BARTOW	16	84.3		22	107.7		GILMER	4	—	6	122.2	
BEN HILL	6	89.2		10	150.0		GLASCOCK	1	—	2	—	
BERRIEN	7	110.2		7	116.3		GLYNN	14	55.7	15	64.0	
BIBB	47	70.0		35	57.4		GORDON	12	86.3	16	112.6	
BLECKLEY	4	—		5	92.8		GRADY	9	97.5	8	93.1	
BRANTLEY	6	139.2		5	106.7		GREENE	2	—	3	—	
BROOKS	3	—		5	77.3		GWINNETT	53	64.5	94	88.3	
BRYAN	7	131.6		5	83.9		HABERSHAM	10	72.2	5	39.1	
BULLOCH	13	50.6		10	35.3		HALL	32	90.7	35	98.1	
BURKE	5	53.3		7	78.8		HANCOCK	5	102.7	2	—	
BUTTS	6	90.1		2	—		HARALSON	10	119.2	10	121.0	
CALHOUN	2	—		1	—		HARRIS	3	—	9	131.6	
CAMDEN	7	85.4		9	87.7		HART	8	100.8	10	135.1	
CANDLER	3	—		7	211.4		HEARD	3	—	1	—	
CARROLL	24	77.4		16	49.9		HENRY	13	73.1	28	142.2	
CATOOSA	8	47.7		12	71.2		HOUSTON	24	61.6	27	77.8	
CHARLTON	2	—		1	—		IRWIN	1	—	7	195.4	
CHATHAM	57	63.1		56	69.2		JACKSON	17	147.4	11	100.3	
CHATTahoochee	5	26.5		2	—		JASPER	3	—	3	—	
CHATTOOGA	5	55.2		9	102.1		JEFF DAVIS	4	—	10	192.2	
CHEROKEE	32	129.6		20	69.2		JEFFERSON	3	—	6	76.2	
CLARKE	6	12.7		20	41.5		JENKINS	3	—	6	173.5	
CLAY	0	—		0	—		JOHNSON	6	156.8	5	145.2	
CLAYTON	53	73.7		40	56.6		JONES	16	196.5	3	—	
CLINCH	2	—		3	—		LAMAR	5	81.0	7	119.1	
COBB	108	80.4		106	74.1		LANIER	4	—	3	—	
COFFEE	6	44.5		8	61.9		LAURENS	15	89.8	10	65.0	
COLQUITT	19	117.0		10	66.2		LEE	4	—	4	—	
COLUMBIA	23	108.8		16	66.4		LIBERTY	14	57.9	10	44.7	
COOK	7	113.4		5	86.6		LINCOLN	3	—	5	171.5	
COWETA	15	80.0		17	86.6		LONG	2	—	2	—	
CRAWFORD	2	—		5	133.4		LOWNDES	15	42.6	22	64.7	
CRISP	11	120.1		7	82.2		LUMPKIN	3	—	3	—	
DADE	3	—		5	82.3		MACON	8	119.6	5	84.5	
DAWSON	2	—		8	238.2		MADISON	3	—	11	139.0	
DECATUR	4	—		7	61.7		MARION	2	—	1	—	
DEKALB	123	56.5		132	66.9		MCDUFFIE	10	112.2	15	184.9	
DODGE	9	116.1		15	204.4		MCINTOSH	4	—	1	—	
DOOLY	2	—		4	—		MERIWETHER	9	90.0	7	72.8	
DOUGHERTY	30	58.8		21	45.0		MILLER	5	163.2	1	—	
DOUGLAS	14	54.1		24	88.2		MITCHELL	8	76.0	8	82.5	
EARLY	6	100.2		5	97.1		MONROE	2	—	5	70.1	
ECHOLS	2	—		1	—		MONTGOMERY	2	—	4	—	
EFFINGHAM	8	85.5		12	119.6		MORGAN	8	145.9	3	—	
ELBERT	10	125.1		6	85.5		MURRAY	2	—	15	143.6	
EMANUEL	10	107.5		4	—		MUSCOGEE	53	61.9	41	53.4	

— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 11% INCREASE

In the first half of the decade, 71.1 per 100,000 teens in Georgia died violently, from either homicide, suicide or accident.

In the second half of the decade, the rate increased to 79 per 100,000 teens, bringing the total number of violent teen deaths to 1,991 during those years.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	34	40%
Increase	50	59%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

26 counties have teen violent death rates lower than the national rate of 69.3 per 100,000 teens.

35 counties have a teen violent death rate less than the state average of 79 per 100,000 teens.

20 counties have a teen violent death rate over 138.6 - a rate twice as high as the U.S. - accounting for over 10% of Georgia's teen violent deaths.

COUNTY	1981-85		1986-90	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
NEWTON	14	77.8	21	119.9
OCONEE	3	—	4	—
OGLETHORPE	11	268.5	5	133.0
PAULDING	11	87.0	12	82.7
PEACH	7	64.1	11	103.7
PICKENS	8	153.5	6	115.9
PIERCE	9	156.3	8	135.7
PIKE	7	165.2	3	—
POLK	11	75.5	16	117.4
PULASKI	5	128.0	5	149.3
PUTNAM	6	118.2	6	120.0
QUITMAN	1	—	1	—
RABUN	5	118.8	5	118.3
RANDOLPH	4	—	1	—
RICHMOND	41	42.4	52	61.9
ROCKDALE	15	81.5	21	103.1
SCHLEY	0	—	1	—
SCREVEN	2	—	6	110.7
SEMINOLE	9	218.6	2	—
SPALDING	20	91.8	17	78.5
STEPHENS	12	125.6	8	86.2
STEWART	1	—	2	—
SUMTER	8	54.1	13	96.1
TALBOT	2	—	1	—
TALIAFERRO	3	—	1	—
TATNALL	8	108.3	6	94.6
TAYLOR	4	—	1	—
TELFAR	7	144.8	9	209.4
TERRELL	9	162.6	3	—
THOMAS	20	110.2	19	118.7
TIFT	11	61.0	15	91.3
TOOMBS	4	—	8	81.9
TOWNS	3	—	2	—
TREUTLEN	3	—	2	—
TROUP	19	89.3	31	143.0
TURNER	3	—	4	—
TWIGGS	3	—	3	—
UNION	3	—	7	172.2
UPSON	12	107.8	5	50.1
WALKER	12	49.9	11	49.1
WALTON	13	87.2	14	94.9
WARE	9	55.3	12	80.5
WARREN	0	—	1	—
WASHINGTON	9	96.4	3	—
WAYNE	5	51.9	5	55.1
WEBSTER	1	—	2	—
WHEELER	0	—	1	—
WHITE	4	—	5	94.6
WHITFIELD	19	63.4	20	68.5
WILCOX	2	—	0	—
WILKES	3	—	1	—
WILKINSON	4	—	11	258.5
WORTH	7	76.5	7	80.9
GA TOTAL	1852	71.1	1991	79.0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

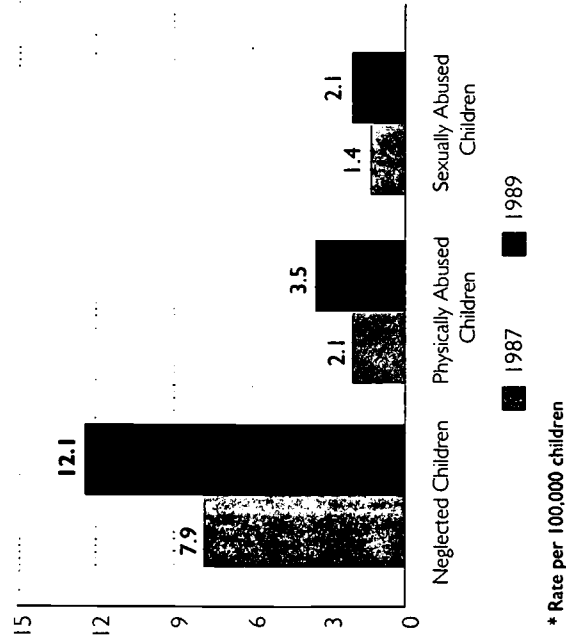
The number of children suffering abuse and neglect is rising. In Georgia, over 60,000 cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse or neglect of children were confirmed between January, 1987 and June, 1989, although experts agree that confirmed cases account for a small percentage of children who are victimized. At a minimum, abused and neglected children need treatment for physical injuries and emotional trauma. Often, they must be removed from their homes for protection. Given the long-term social and emotional problems experienced by most abuse survivors, the increasing rate of abuse and neglect in Georgia has serious implications for the future.

Neglect of children accounts for 70% of the cases confirmed in Georgia between January, 1987 and June, 1989. The rate of these confirmed neglect cases increased 53% during this time. Although fewer children suffered physical abuse (about one-fifth of the confirmed cases) the rate of this abuse increased by 67% during the 30-month period. Sexual abuse accounted for 12% of the confirmed cases, and the rate increased 50% over the time period.

Neglect was most often found among the youngest children (ages 0 to 4), while physical and sexual abuse were more common among children ages 5 to 14. Female children were found to have been sexually abused three times more often than male children.

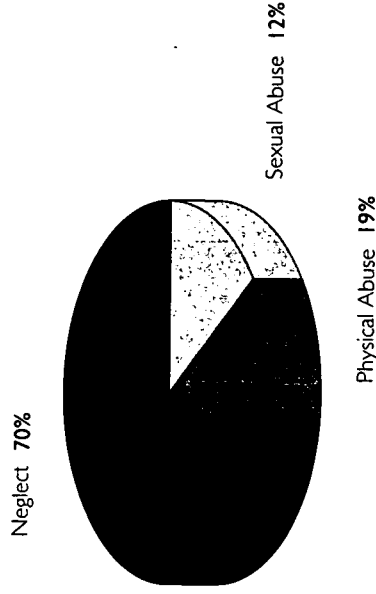
Child protective workers in Georgia carry average caseloads of 30-35 families, far exceeding the nationally recognized standard of 18 cases per worker. In 1990,

THE GROWING RATE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG GEORGIA'S CHILDREN, JANUARY, 1987 AND JUNE, 1990.*



Over 60,000 children in Georgia under age 17 were confirmed to have been abused or neglected between January, 1987 and June, 1989.

In 1990, Child Protective Services workers received more than 45,000 reports of abuse or neglect involving over 86,000 children.

**CONFIRMED CASES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT
IN GEORGIA, BY TYPE, JANUARY, 1987
THROUGH JUNE, 1989**

70% of confirmed cases
were due to neglect.

Neglect was found more
often among children under
5, while physical and sexual
abuse were more common
among children ages **5 to 14**.

Georgia's Child Protective Services received more than 45,000 reports of child abuse or neglect involving over 86,000 children.

Why are so many children being abused and neglected each year? Socio-economic factors are likely to play a substantial role. Experts agree that economic hardship puts a tremendous strain on families. Yet while financial stress is linked with abuse, so are other risk factors having little to do with economic status such as alcohol or drug use, marital conflicts or social isolation of a family.

The available statistics on child victimization in Georgia may not accurately represent the scope of the problem. Abuse and neglect are often kept well hidden within families. At the same time, about one-third of the abuse and neglect cases investigated each year in Georgia remain "unconfirmed" — not enough evidence to make an arrest or remove a child to safety, but enough evidence to leave some doubt.

Children who have been abused or neglected need protection and treatment. Many of the adults who abuse and neglect today are survivors of childhood abuse who went without adequate help. Research has shown that intensive family preservation services, support groups, home visiting programs, parent education and efforts to decrease isolation among families all reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. This prevention is vital to reversing Georgia's current trends.

ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Number and Rate per 100,000 of Abused and Neglected Children, Georgia, January 1987 to June 1989

COUNTY	NEGLECT			PHYSICAL			SEXUAL			COUNTY	NEGLECT			PHYSICAL			SEXUAL		
	NUM	RATE		NUM	RATE		NUM	RATE			NUM	RATE		NUM	RATE		NUM	RATE	
APPLING	185	14.21		55	4.24		33	2.49		EVANS	110	15.05		24	3.11		15	2.26	
ATKINSON	82	15.78		10	1.95		19	3.71		FANNIN	80	5.61		23	1.63		24	1.72	
BACON	166	21.52		30	3.5		16	1.8		FAYETTE	151	10.38		42	3.27		46	4.68	
BAKER	54	16.34		6	1.7		11	3.78		FLOYD	693	14.31		123	2.55		92	1.78	
BALDWIN	358	11.38		43	1.46		56	2.08		FORSYTH	92	2.44		30	0.82		36	0.99	
BANKS	30	3.15		24	2.56		12	2.1		FRANKLIN	109	11.77		48	5.65		35	3.22	
BARROW	220	12.77		55	2.76		40	2		FULTON	5386	8.6		1201	2.12		604	1.27	
BARTOW	249	5.76		67	1.63		122	2.83		GILMER	28	2.18		11	0.9		7	0.61	
BEN HILL	153	10.53		45	3.17		25	1.87		GLASCOCK	4	1.94		3	1.62		3	2.78	
BERRIEN	119	12.76		25	2.55		39	3.88		GLYNN	620	14.25		175	4.17		104	2.59	
BIBB	1933	14.7		338	2.72		171	1.57		GORDON	162	5.32		73	2.48		34	1.39	
BLECKLEY	81	10.86		17	2.24		15	1.97		GRADY	105	6.18		39	2.42		39	2.44	
BRANTLEY	106	16.43		10	0.87		19	3.4		GREENE	119	9.45		45	4.48		13	1.36	
BROOKS	236	16.69		27	1.91		13	1.04		GWINNETT	617	7.89		353	4.46		168	1.3	
BRYAN	183	16.87		30	2.8		35	3.1		HABERSHAM	246	14.21		71	3.92		45	2.09	
BULLOCH	460	15.69		43	1.54		47	1.63		HALL	443	8.1		197	3.53		100	1.89	
BURKE	239	9.34		62	3.5		25	1.25		HANCOCK	24	1.15		5	0.24		5	0.22	
BUTTS	63	5.79		30	3.29		11	1.06		HARALSON	209	15.63		61	3.83		47	3.26	
CALHOUN	79	10.11		20	3.82		4	1.01		HARRIS	66	5.52		24	2.02		15	1.31	
CAMDEN	215	16.67		62	5		23	1.77		HART	77	6.12		38	3.02		17	1.32	
CHANDLER	119	22.2		9	1.84		9	2.07		HEARD	58	10.39		21	3.64		26	4.77	
CARROLL	404	8.69		128	2.71		97	2.01		HENRY	149	5.04		77	2.46		70	2.11	
CATOOSA	169	8.03		112	5.24		57	2.86		HOUSTON	675	10.22		169	2.66		186	2.99	
CHARLTON	67	9.58		9	1.32		12	1.71		IRWIN	125	15.3		19	2.59		18	2.43	
CHATAM	1660	8.08		391	2.2		176	1.17		JACKSON	166	8.03		59	2.85		50	2.36	
CHATTAHOOCHEE	63	5.3		19	1.32		4	0.22		JASPER	12	1.7		5	0.92		1	0.13	
CHATTOOGA	159	12.11		23	1.81		27	2.06		JEFF DAVIS	84	9.92		43	4.45		16	1.52	
CHEROKEE	163	4.23		100	1.72		101	2.55		JEFFERSON	250	10.65		36	1.73		20	1.7	
CLARKE	473	7.57		111	1.97		67	1.23		JENKINS	181	24.22		26	3.81		20	2.85	
CLAY	159	51.3		24	8.16		5	0.76		JOHNSON	75	8.59		12	1.66		8	1.25	
CLAYTON	830	6.57		265	2.27		159	1.28		JONES	165	10.71		57	3.84		33	2.16	
CLINCH	47	7.85		31	5.45		12	2.19		LAMAR	133	14		25	2.73		19	1.99	
COBB	1223	7.24		588	3.26		318	1.66		LANIER	50	10.73		16	3.11		8	1.72	
COFFEE	398	16.02		85	3.64		66	2.76		LAURENS	341	9.85		80	2.58		42	1.47	
COLQUITT	579	19.95		97	3.37		84	2.97		LEE	44	6.35		26	2.19		39	3.79	
COLUMBIA	155	3.81		103	2.47		63	1.45		LIBERTY	832	15		231	4.71		136	3.11	
COOK	222	18.75		38	3.46		48	4.22		LINCOLN	51	7.75		2	0.48		14	2.85	
COWETA	268	7.73		107	3.18		51	1.51		LONG	315	55.3		30	5.81		21	3.84	
CRAWFORD	70	10.75		17	2.66		25	3.79		LOWNDES	624	8.97		144	2.48		125	2.13	
CRISP	604	31.04		60	3.37		68	3.96		LUMPKIN	120	11.42		31	2.98		19	1.59	
DADE	65	22.68		11	0.84		25	1.86		MCDUFFIE	265	16.45		52	3.37		25	1.68	
DAWSON	42	32.57		8	1.52		7	1.23		MCINTOSH	120	19.72		22	3.2		23	3.94	
DECATUR	343	14.11		104	4.71		65	3.07		MADISON	229	14.97		32	2.47		31	2.73	
DEKALB	1350	3.09		681	1.65		337	0.89		MARION	71	4.88		16	0.86		16	0.96	
DODGE	38	2.88		16	1.27		27	2.1		MERIWETHER	6	1.64		4	0.93		0	0	
DOOLY	196	16.29		17	1.72		16	1.44		MILLER	171	9.2		40	2.51		25	1.89	
DOUGHERTY	722	6.41		190	1.75		84	0.9		MITCHELL	36	6.41		5	0.89		2	0.34	
DOUGLAS	282	11.05		106	3.61		81	1.74		MONROE	103	4.24		16	1.05		17	0.93	
EARLY	93	6.27		15	1.74		15	1.04		MONTGOMERY	117	9.9		19	1.71		31	2.91	
ECHOLS	1	0.35		1	0.45		0	0		MORGAN	60	11.38		6	1.03		8	1.41	
EHINGHAM	135	8.91		36	2.11		45	2.43		MURRAY	53	4.71		31	3.25		9	0.89	
ELBERT	151	1.12		15	1.17		18	1.35		MUSCOGEE	289	10.6		48	1.81		42	1.59	
EMANUEL	498	26.89		71	4.05		50	3.1			1585	11.12		491	3.49		315	2.51	

81

80

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

HOW GEORGIA LOOKS: JANUARY, 1987 - JUNE, 1989

Georgia children are 50% more likely to be physically abused than sexually abused.

They are more than 3 times as likely to be neglected as physically abused.

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOKS: JANUARY, 1987 - JUNE, 1989

9 counties had rates of neglect more than twice the state average of 9.03 confirmed cases per 100,000 children.

26 counties had rates of neglect under 5 per 100,000 children. While 10 counties had rates of physical abuse nearly double the state average of 2.51 per 100,000 children, 17 counties had rates lower than 1 per 100,000 children.

While 6 counties reported no confirmed cases of sexual abuse, 17 counties had rates more than 2 times the state average of 1.66 per 100,000 children.

COUNTY	NEGLECT			PHYSICAL			SEXUAL		
	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM
NEWTON	458	15.61	81	2.73	88	2.94			
OCONEE	64	10.37	16	2.2	7	0.44			
OGLETHORP	68	9.83	15	2.2	19	2.74			
PAULDING	197	8.5	142	5.6	105	3.77			
PEACH	177	8.56	43	2.34	26	1.93			
PICKENS	41	5.07	17	1.31	20	1.5			
PIERCE	176	20.93	75	11.95	27	2.48			
PIKE	85	13.12	43	6.03	21	3.46			
POLK	84	3.38	19	0.86	9	0.31			
PULASKI	31	4.03	11	1.69	8	1.09			
PUTNAM	112	11.95	14	1.74	20	2.58			
QUITMAN	51	30.22	21	1.99	3	3.45			
RABUN	14	1.48	4	0.43	2	0.22			
RANDOLPH	46	3.06	8	0.95	0	0			
RICHMOND	862	4.8	298	1.95	162	1.12			
ROCKDALE	348	15.73	107	3.92	42	1.13			
SCHLEY	32	10.86	4	1.29	7	2.7			
SCREVEN	83	6	21	1.61	15	1.45			
SEMINOLE	37	5.21	7	1.11	6	0.81			
SPALDING	721	17.96	190	4.98	108	2.86			
STEPHENS	96	8.14	26	1.91	13	0.9			
STEWART	23	5.19	10	0.99	5	2.98			
SUMTER	299	10.02	50	2.1	44	1.82			
TALBOT	30	7.43	7	1.41	2	0.63			
TALIAFERRO	19	11.96	4	1.16	1	0.31			
TATTNALL	253	19.22	47	3.7	27	2.25			
TAYLOR	82	13.46	14	2.41	15	2.88			
TELFAIR	78	8.33	11	1.29	16	1.75			
TERRELL	93	8.31	11	1.13	11	1.6			
THOMAS	204	6.27	63	1.99	30	1.1			
TIFT	288	9.74	76	2.61	154	5.62			
TOOMBS	481	24.42	68	3.66	37	2.04			
TOWNS	11	2	0	0					
TREUTLEN	84	16.64	6	1.21	16	3.84			
TROUP	317	7.66	84	2.17	46	1.21			
TURNER	45	4.42	17	2.06	19	2.29			
TWIGGS	115	15.65	22	3.07	17	2.56			
UNION	33		18		18				
UPSON	201	11.61	54	3.18	29	1.68			
WALKER	222	5.39	57	1.53	20	0.67			
WALTON	111	3.99	30	1.06	16	0.54			
WARE	548	18.98	89	3.15	56	1.96			
WARREN	25	6.24	9	2.03	5	0.77			
WASHINGTON	130	6.46	26	1.49	21	1.36			
WAYNE	166	10.45	26	1.65	22	1.47			
WEBSTER	13	4.95	1	0.87	0	0			
WHEELER	96	22.84	10	2.52	10	2.47			
WHITE	28	2.52	8	0.74	12	1.85			
WHITFIELD	624	12.92	205	4.77	98	1.91			
WILCOX	128	22.18	8	1.44	7	1.32			
WILKES	21	2.11	10	1.1	0	0			
WILKINSON	60	6.19	12	1.51	13	1.5			
WORTH	114	7.39	21	1.5	21	1.39			
GA TOTAL	42451	9.03	11304	2.51	7315	1.66			

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

Most children who end up in the juvenile justice system have been let down, by their families, by their communities, or by service systems. In Georgia, over 50,000 cases of delinquency or unruly behavior were filed in 1990 against youth ages 10 to 17, a 92% increase from 1982. Over three-fourths of these cases were for criminal offenses. Violent crime among youth increased 10% between 1989 and 1990.

When juveniles are committed to state custody they are placed either in a youth development center or an alternative program. Along the way, they may also be held in locked detention awaiting a court hearing or a placement. During the 1980's, the juvenile commitment rate increased by 36%. In 1991, 3,385 juveniles were committed to state custody, and nearly 14,000 youth were held in detention.

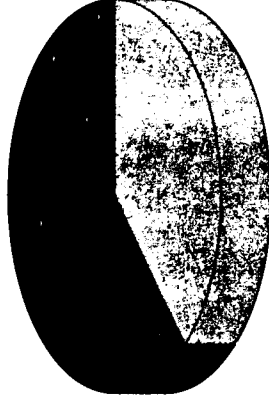
Of the 72 counties for which trends can be calculated, 66% increased their rate of juveniles committed to state custody during the 1980's. Fifteen counties had an increase of more than 95%.

Although commitment rates are increasing, the state is using alternative placements more frequently to better suit the needs of youth. Alternative placements, or "diversions," are non-secure placement sites, community-based programs, in-home supervision programs or other specialized services.

In 1982, over 40% of committed juveniles were placed into diversionary programs. This increased to a high of 66% in 1991. However, not all youth are placed in the alternative program that best suits their needs because there are often not

GEORGIA YOUTH RECOMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY, 1991

Youth Not Recommitted 59%

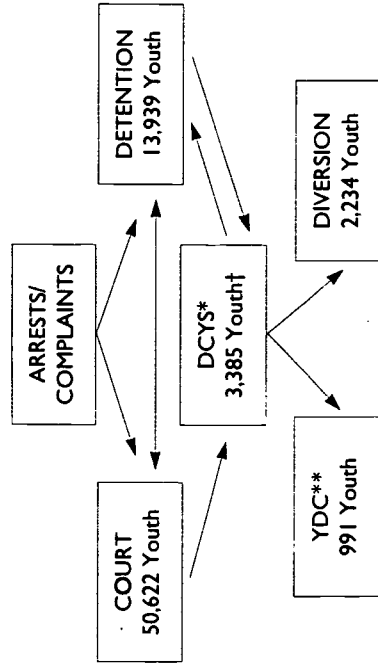


Youth Recommitted 41%

■ **3,385** youth were committed to state custody in 1991.

■ **Nearly 14,000** youth were held in detention in 1991.

HOW YOUTH MOVE THROUGH THE GEORGIA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1991



** YDC = Youth Development Center
 * DCYS = Department of Children and Youth Services
 † Number of youth committed to DCYS is more than sum of youth in YDC's and diversions due to inconsistencies in fiscal year data collection

Diversionary programs
 made up **over 40%** of all
 placements in 1982 compared
 to **66%** in 1991.

The average cost of a 9
 month stay in a Youth
 Development Center is
\$29,592.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

enough spaces available. Many youth remain in detention for months waiting for a space in an alternative program.

One way to measure the impact of the juvenile justice system is to see how many of the kids who go through it are successfully rehabilitated. In 1991, 41% of youth committed to the state were caught breaking the law again while still in state custody, and were "recommitted." This represented a 26% increase from the number of "recommitments" in 1982.

Who are the children that are committed to state custody? In 1990, 87% were male, 13% female; 66% were African-American and 34% were white. The average age at time of commitment was 15, yet half of these children had not completed the sixth grade.

Diversion programs are often less expensive than traditional detention settings. In 1992, the cost of an average stay (9 months) in a state Youth Development Center was \$29,592. Non-residential diversion programs for the same period of time could have cost less than \$6,000, depending on the services needed.

While utilization of alternative custody arrangements may decrease the number of juveniles who go through the system over and over again, focusing on prevention efforts within families, schools and communities has been found to be the most effective way to decrease the number of crimes committed by youth.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

Number and Rate per 1,000 of Commitments to State Custody, Youth Ages 10 to 17, Georgia, 1982 and 1991

COUNTY	1982			1991		
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
APPLING	8	3.3	12	5.5		
ATKINSON	3	—	2	—		
BACON	0	—	7	5.1		
BAKER	1	—	4	—		
BALDWIN	17	3.6	6	1.5		
BANKS	2	—	6	4.5		
BARROW	6	1.9	12	3.4		
BARTOW	24	3.8	23	3.5		
BEN HILL	8	3.6	9	3.9		
BERRIEN	3	—	4	—		
BIBB	47	2.3	153	8.9		
BLECKLEY	3	—	2	—		
BRANTLEY	1	—	5	3.1		
BROOKS	6	2.5	12	6.2		
BRYAN	7	4.0	10	4.3		
BULLOCH	22	4.8	34	8.1		
BURKE	3	—	13	4.3		
BUTTS	14	7.2	3	—		
CALHOUN	11	12.2	1	—		
CAMDEN	8	3.4	9	2.6		
CANDLER	1	—	3	—		
CARROLL	16	1.9	23	2.7		
CATOOSA	17	3.2	11	2.1		
CHARLTON	1	—	1	—		
CHATHAM	161	6.0	276	11.7		
CHATTAHOOCHEE	2	—	1	—		
CHATTOOGA	2	—	6	2.3		
CHEROKEE	12	1.5	11	1.1		
CLARKE	42	5.8	54	7.3		
CLAY	1	—	2	—		
CLAYTON	39	1.7	53	2.5		
CLINCH	6	5.6	1	—		
COBB	57	1.3	108	2.3		
COFFEE	6	1.5	9	2.3		
COLQUITT	36	6.8	14	3.0		
COLUMBIA	6	0.9	4	—		
COOK	4	—	8	4.6		
COWETA	27	4.5	30	4.5		
CRAWFORD	0	—	3	—		
CRISP	10	3.4	19	7.0		
DADE	1	—	0	—		
DAWSON	1	—	0	—		
DECATUR	34	8.8	44	12.4		
DEKALB	267	4.1	283	5.2		
DODGE	3	—	3	—		
DOOLY	1	—	0	—		
DOUGHERTY	136	9.1	169	13.1		
DOUGLAS	23	2.6	23	2.6		
EARLY	5	2.4	5	3.1		
ECHOLS	0	—	1	—		
EFFINGHAM	9	2.9	25	6.7		
ELBERT	9	3.5	17	7.6		
EMANUEL	12	3.9	6	2.1		

COUNTY	1982			1991		
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
EVANS	3	—	6	5.2		
FANNIN	1	—	3	—		
FAYETTE	2	—	7	0.8		
FLOYD	58	5.5	61	7.2		
FORSYTH	14	3.2	3	—		
FRANKLIN	11	5.3	2	—		
FULTON	244	3.3	242	3.8		
GILMER	0	—	3	—		
GLASCOCK	0	—	0	—		
GLYNN	50	6.5	38	5.4		
GORDON	30	6.6	25	5.7		
GRADY	29	9.8	19	7.3		
GREENE	1	—	4	—		
GWINNETT	37	1.3	129	3.1		
HABERSHAM	3	—	2	—		
HALL	23	2.1	16	1.5		
HANCOCK	1	—	2	—		
HARALSON	2	—	4	—		
HARRIS	1	—	6	2.9		
HART	8	3.0	5	2.2		
HEARD	2	—	0	—		
HENRY	10	1.8	29	4.1		
HOUSTON	30	2.6	36	3.4		
IRWIN	1	—	0	—		
JACKSON	13	3.5	12	3.3		
JASPER	1	—	1	—		
JEFF DAVIS	9	5.1	4	—		
JEFFERSON	12	4.2	6	2.6		
JENKINS	6	4.5	7	6.6		
JOHNSON	1	—	2	—		
JONES	1	—	0	—		
LAMAR	1	—	5	3.2		
LANIER	2	—	4	—		
LAURENS	10	1.8	12	2.4		
LEE	4	—	2	—		
LIBERTY	20	4.5	40	7.3		
LINCOLN	1	—	1	—		
LONG	1	—	4	—		
LOWNDES	56	5.9	59	6.6		
LUMPKIN	1	—	2	—		
MACON	0	—	2	—		
MADISON	4	—	9	3.5		
MARION	0	—	3	—		
MCDUFFIE	17	6.0	6	2.3		
MCINTOSH	2	—	3	—		
MERIWETHER	4	—	3	—		
MILLER	3	—	2	—		
MITCHELL	23	6.7	35	11.8		
MONROE	2	—	7	3.3		
MONTGOMERY	0	—	2	—		
MORGAN	4	—	2	—		
MURRAY	14	4.5	16	4.8		
MUSCOGEE	104	4.6	201	10.2		

— Number too small to calculate a rate.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 36% INCREASE

▢ In 1982, Georgia had a juvenile commitment rate of 3.3 per 1,000 youth ages 10 to 17.

▢ In 1991, the commitment rate increased 36% to 4.5 per 1,000.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	24	33%
Increase	48	66%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1991

▢ In 48 counties the juvenile commitment rate was lower than the state average of 4.5 per 1,000 youth.

▢ 20 counties had a juvenile commitment rate of 7 per 1,000 or greater.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

COUNTY	1982		1991	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
NEWTON	16	2.9	24	4.8
OCONEE	0	—	2	—
OGLETHORPE	3	—	3	—
PAULDING	11	2.7	18	3.6
PEACH	5	1.7	11	4.4
PICKENS	5	3.1	5	3.1
PIERCE	3	—	1	—
PIKE	2	—	2	—
POLK	16	3.5	24	5.9
PULASKI	5	3.9	3	—
PUTNAM	1	—	2	—
QUITMAN	0	—	0	—
RABUN	3	—	2	—
RANDOLPH	7	5.0	4	—
RICHMOND	118	4.9	164	7.7
ROCKDALE	14	2.3	15	2.2
SCHLEY	5	8.4	2	—
SCREVEN	7	3.5	13	7.1
SEMINOLE	1	—	1	—
SPALDING	51	7.2	48	7.0
STEPHENS	4	—	7	2.8
STEWART	1	—	2	—
SUMTER	18	4.2	19	4.9
TALBOT	0	—	1	—
TALIAFERRO	0	—	0	—
TATTNALL	11	4.8	11	6.0
TAYLOR	2	—	2	—
TELFAIR	0	—	6	4.4
TERRELL	2	—	5	3.6
THOMAS	18	3.1	24	4.9
TIFT	14	3.0	27	5.9
TOOMBS	16	4.6	15	4.7
TOWNS	0	—	0	—
TREUTLEN	1	—	3	—
TROUP	16	2.4	78	11.3
TURNER	4	—	11	9.0
TWIGGS	0	—	0	—
UNION	0	—	1	—
UPSON	10	2.8	7	2.3
WALKER	20	2.6	20	2.8
WALTON	39	7.8	28	6.0
WARE	18	3.4	47	10.6
WARREN	2	—	0	—
WASHINGTON	26	9.0	9	3.7
WAYNE	9	2.9	7	2.4
WEBSTER	0	—	0	—
WHEELER	0	—	1	—
WHITE	0	—	1	—
WHITFIELD	31	3.3	61	7.1
WILCOX	0	—	1	—
WILKES	1	—	7	5.6
WILKINSON	4	—	1	—
WORTH	17	5.8	5	1.9
GA TOTAL	2,575	3.3	3,385	4.5

BIRTHS TO TEENS

When a teenager gives birth, she places herself and her child at risk. A teenage mother is less likely to complete her education which significantly reduces her job prospects. As a consequence, she is more likely to be poor. She is less likely to obtain adequate prenatal care and her child is more likely to suffer short and long-term health problems as a result. The child of a teen parent often lives with the social and emotional problems associated with poverty, stacking the odds against success in school and self-sufficiency in the future.

The birth rate for teens ages 15 to 19 in the United States is higher than in most other developed nations (over 4 times the rate in Germany, France and Japan). While the U.S. rate fell throughout the 1970's and early 1980's, it increased dramatically in the late 1980's, particularly among younger teens. By 1991, Georgia ranked 5th in the nation in births to girls ages 15 to 19.

Georgia KIDS COUNT data is based on births to teens under age 18. During the second half of the 1980's, the rate increased by 11% in Georgia. Nearly 7,000 babies were born to teenage mothers in Georgia in 1990.

During the 1980's, 41% of Georgia's counties showed a decline on this indicator — with 14 counties decreasing their teen birth rates by one-fourth. Fifty-nine percent of the counties increased their rates; 12 counties by more than one-third.

HOW DOES GEORGIA COMPARE?

BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS AGES 15-19, SELECTED COUNTRIES AND GEORGIA, 1989*

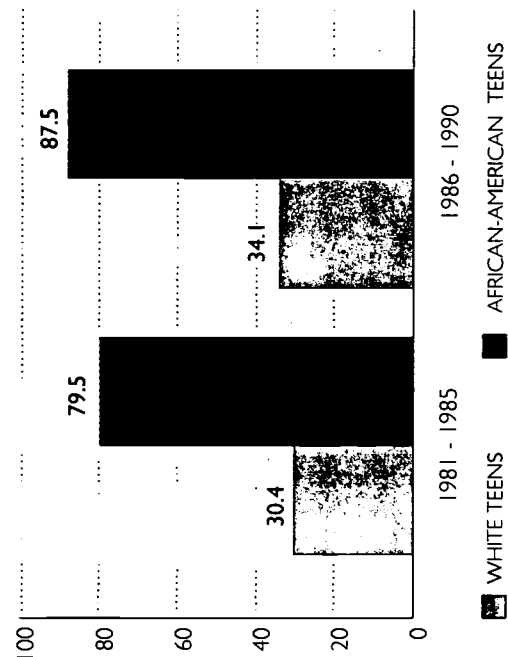
Netherlands	5.9
Denmark	9.2
France	9.2
Japan	9.8
Germany	11.1
United Kingdom	31.7
United States	58.1
GEORGIA	72.3

*For this comparison only, the Georgia teen birth rate is for girls ages 15 to 19.

6,738 babies were born to girls under age 18 in Georgia in 1990.

The birth rate for African-American girls younger than 18 was more than double the rate for white teens throughout the 1980's.

BIRTH RATES FOR GEORGIA TEENS YOUNGER THAN AGE 18, BY RACE 1981-1985 AND 1986-1990*



Georgia had the **5th**
highest birth rate in the
nation for teens ages 15 to
19 in 1991 comparisons.

The state spends almost **50**
times more in helping to sup-
port families started by teen-
agers than it spends trying to
prevent teenage pregnancy.

The teen birth rate increased over the decade for both white and African-American teens. While the rate for white teens increased slightly faster than the rate for African-American teens, the birth rate for African-American teens was more than double the rate for white teens.

Experts suggest that changes in the teen birth rate are the result of interrelated factors. Socioeconomic status and economic opportunity impact a teen's motivation for and success in delaying childbirth. Cultural, religious and family attitudes toward sexuality, contraception, family planning and the acceptability of child bearing at an early age also exert a strong influence on teens. Public policy in the areas of sex education, contraception and family planning is likely to play a significant role as well.

In addition to the negative social and emotional outcomes associated with teenage childbearing, the number of teens having children places a significant financial burden on the states. It is estimated that Georgia spent over \$540 million (including both state and federal funds) on programs vital to the support of families started by teens (Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps), yet all teens in need were not served. Only 2% of funds allocated for teenage pregnancy went to prevention efforts.

Teenagers need support and information that will give them the ability and the motivation to delay childbearing. They also need access to quality prenatal care if they do become pregnant, and educational and support services once they begin parenting.

BIRTH TO TEENS

Number and Rate per 1,000 of Births to Girls Younger than Age 18, by Race, Georgia, 1981-1985 and 1986-1990

COUNTY	TOTAL				AFRICAN-AMERICAN				WHITE				TOTAL				WHITE				AFRICAN-AMERICAN			
	1981-85		1986-90		1981-85		1986-90		1981-85		1986-90		1981-85		1986-90		1981-85		1986-90		1981-85		1986-90	
	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE	NUM	RATE
APPLING	157	67.4	104	47.3	53.6	38.0	67.7	54.5	81	63.0	57	54.5	81	63.0	57	54.5	506	29.5	30.7	39.3	809	89.9	NA	NA
ATKINSON	52	59.1	66	84.6	46.4	69.9	89.2	119.7	55	30.6	67	39.8	55	30.6	67	39.8	307	39.3	7.5	11.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
BACON	101	73.6	83	63.0	49.8	51.8	170.6	108.2	52	9.6	84	12.0	52	9.6	84	12.0	34.5	42.4	34.5	30.1	NA	NA	111.5	116.6
BAKER	24	41.6	24	47.6	—	—	47.5	58.6	468	47.3	485	56.4	468	47.3	485	56.4	21.3	19.6	21.3	19.6	73.7	101.1	—	—
BALDWIN	242	57.5	184	50.3	36.8	30.8	78.2	68.4	142	34.2	136	30.2	142	34.2	136	30.2	54.4	56.4	54.4	56.4	—	—	—	—
BANKS	35	32.1	44	40.1	31.0	40.6	—	—	107	58.1	117	64.6	107	58.1	117	64.6	—	—	—	—	77.7	83.1	—	—
BARROW	152	49.6	189	60.5	42.8	52.6	82.4	107.1	338	44.7	394	58.0	338	44.7	394	58.0	28.9	46.1	28.9	46.1	61.2	110.0	—	—
BARTOW	345	59.2	372	62.1	57.0	62.3	76.2	61.1	200	48.0	246	59.0	200	48.0	246	59.0	47.4	56.8	47.4	56.8	85.5	75.1	—	—
BEN HILL	139	62.2	151	68.3	39.3	49.1	97.3	94.9	169	58.3	142	54.0	169	58.3	142	54.0	30.2	36.7	30.2	36.7	78.5	66.2	—	—
BERRIEN	70	36.0	79	48.0	27.0	44.8	79.1	66.9	99	61.5	85	54.6	99	61.5	85	54.6	18.0	19.5	18.0	19.5	50.3	45.4	—	—
BIBB	1051	53.4	1110	63.6	26.8	34.3	81.7	91.8	490	19.0	660	20.2	490	19.0	660	20.2	40.5	38.2	40.5	38.2	—	—	—	—
BLECKLEY	75	50.2	59	45.7	22.3	29.4	108.4	90.4	425	41.9	489	50.4	425	41.9	489	50.4	37.7	46.7	37.7	46.7	72.0	84.4	—	—
BRANTLEY	47	35.8	64	46.9	30.0	42.2	94.3	109.9	70	43.6	44	32.6	70	43.6	44	32.6	—	—	—	—	47.9	36.1	—	—
BROOKS	156	71.9	152	77.3	31.7	40.6	100.3	105.4	118	43.9	101	39.8	118	43.9	101	39.8	41.4	38.8	41.4	38.8	71.3	53.8	—	—
BRYAN	97	57.4	75	39.8	28.0	25.0	86.2	84.5	74	31.9	66	32.2	74	31.9	66	32.2	24.4	27.3	24.4	27.3	43.3	42.1	—	—
BULLOCK	223	50.8	188	46.9	28.7	41.3	94.7	101.7	120	48.0	116	52.2	120	48.0	116	52.2	29.8	35.7	29.8	35.7	90.0	85.1	—	—
BURKE	203	71.4	181	68.2	42.8	42.0	86.2	84.5	46	48.0	25	22.8	46	48.0	25	22.8	35.1	23.0	35.1	23.0	89.7	—	—	—
BUTTS	105	56.0	107	65.1	35.3	35.4	65.8	65.8	181	34.0	200	33.7	181	34.0	200	33.7	24.2	27.7	24.2	27.7	72.0	67.1	—	—
CALHOUN	46	53.9	23	34.4	31.6	44.2	101.5	87.3	370	31.6	417	40.1	370	31.6	417	40.1	21.7	26.2	21.7	26.2	65.3	80.2	—	—
CAMDEN	100	41.9	120	42.7	35.3	37.0	65.4	91.9	82	61.3	44	41.5	82	61.3	44	41.5	27.9	24.8	27.9	24.8	122.4	67.6	—	—
CANDLER	45	44.2	58	56.3	31.7	37.0	65.4	91.9	156	44.1	190	58.7	156	44.1	190	58.7	44.8	57.0	44.8	57.0	40.5	72.1	—	—
CARROLL	370	46.1	423	52.3	31.6	44.2	101.5	87.3	94	47.3	43	43.5	94	47.3	43	43.5	19.9	35.0	19.9	35.0	78.4	55.2	—	—
CATOOSA	175	33.9	178	36.3	33.5	36.5	—	—	188	72.8	165	69.3	188	72.8	165	69.3	57.4	42.1	57.4	42.1	39.8	60.9	—	—
CHARLTON	91	73.7	82	76.4	27.5	33.3	89.1	94.5	75	62.3	62	56.3	75	62.3	62	56.3	39.3	41.6	39.3	41.6	86.3	115.5	—	—
CHATHAM	1448	55.9	1392	62.0	27.5	33.3	131.1	137.2	83	34.3	94	40.2	83	34.3	94	40.2	21.3	37.3	21.3	37.3	54.7	45.8	—	—
CHATTAHOOCHEE	42	30.0	44	32.7	24.5	31.2	44.6	43.0	58	71.3	47	65.5	58	71.3	47	65.5	27.0	49.1	27.0	49.1	71.3	83.9	—	—
CHATTOOGA	144	49.8	114	43.1	46.5	42.9	77.9	45.1	276	53.9	275	59.1	276	53.9	275	59.1	30.6	38.3	30.6	38.3	143.8	149.7	—	—
CHEROKEE	278	37.6	320	38.3	37.0	37.8	71.0	69.1	85	43.2	66	31.0	85	43.2	66	31.0	25.4	20.9	25.4	20.9	97.2	71.4	—	—
CLARKE	298	42.2	337	50.0	20.7	23.0	79.6	89.6	308	72.9	282	66.0	308	72.9	282	66.0	69.3	59.5	69.3	59.5	82.5	78.9	—	—
CLAY	41	80.5	21	50.4	—	—	102.1	63.3	48	53.5	48	54.9	48	53.5	48	54.9	27.1	28.1	27.1	28.1	67.9	62.2	—	—
CLAYTON	672	30.6	728	34.9	29.5	33.3	44.2	44.3	504	55.2	490	57.0	504	55.2	490	57.0	27.7	25.4	27.7	25.4	98.7	104.9	—	—
CLINCH	80	87.5	66	75.1	61.6	47.1	131.6	141.2	43	31.7	57	40.5	43	31.7	57	40.5	31.3	41.8	31.3	41.8	—	—	—	—
COBB	866	21.2	1085	25.6	19.7	22.6	49.9	63.8	103	51.2	111	60.6	103	51.2	111	60.6	28.7	22.7	28.7	22.7	61.7	78.3	—	—
COFFE	245	62.1	282	74.9	45.2	57.7	97.2	114.8	92	40.0	130	58.0	92	40.0	130	58.0	29.3	51.9	29.3	51.9	106.1	100.7	—	—
COLQUITT	274	55.9	293	67.2	31.7	37.9	109.1	133.0	46	49.0	37	53.9	46	49.0	37	53.9	25.4	28.1	25.4	28.1	72.9	88.4	—	—
COLUMBIA	167	25.8	222	30.2	22.3	28.2	48.6	51.8	199	70.0	148	58.7	199	70.0	148	58.7	43.4	26.1	43.4	26.1	101.4	101.3	—	—
COOK	123	66.1	129	76.9	41.3	43.2	103.4	130.4	59	46.2	58	47.5	59	46.2	58	47.5	33.9	48.8	33.9	48.8	56.1	46.4	—	—
COWETA	287	50.1	368	61.7	36.1	46.5	78.8	97.3	176	54.1	140	47.4	176	54.1	140	47.4	23.8	28.5	23.8	28.5	80.7	63.1	—	—
CRAWFORD	35	28.4	40	34.8	16.9	22.1	41.5	57.3	57	58.2	39	50.0	57	58.2	39	50.0	33.6	—	33.6	—	48.7	144.2	—	—
CRISP	219	77.0	198	75.1	28.1	23.8	128.8	128.2	235	73.0	209	72.6	235	73.0	209	72.6	34.1	35.2	34.1	35.2	99.4	98.0	—	—
DADE	64	39.7	52	35.3	39.7	36.0	—	—	74	35.9	97	48.6	74	35.9	97	48.6	29.8	39.2	29.8	39.2	43.3	62.3	—	—
DAWSON	27	33.2	51	52.7	33.6	52.6	NA	NA	69	41.3	72	47.7	69	41.3	72	47.7	33.4	25.5	33.4	25.5	48.6	74.3	—	—
DECATUR	228	62.4	255	75.4	41.3	42.5	89.6	113.1	157	52.3	202	66.0	157	52.3	202	66.0	52.7	66.5	52.7	66.5	81.0	99.9	—	—
DEKALB	1898	30.0	2222	40.5	12.9	14.7	59.1	67.4	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DODGE	94	39.4	132	61.2	30.9	43.2	54.7	96.1	29	32.0	33	38.9	29	32.0	33	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOOLY	116	78.0	80	62.7	31.4	25.8	108.5	88.4	69	41.3	72	47.7	69	41.3	72	47.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOUGHERTY	903	62.0	895	67.9	28.1	27.8	91.4	97.0	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DOUGLAS	261	32.5	351	43.5	30.3	41.8	59.1	64.8	29	32.0	33	38.9	29	32.0	33	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EARLY	142	72.0	111	66.4	32.1	22.0	108.1	104.9	69	41.3	72	47.7	69	41.3	72	47.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECHOLS	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	157	52.3	202	66.0	157	52.3	202	66.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EFFINGHAM	100	33.7	96	31.2	26.2	25.3	62.1	55.9	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELBERT	162	68.3	148	75.0	34.9	46.7	122.2	123.1	69	41.3	72	47.7	69	41.3	72	47.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EMANUEL	214	73.8	188	71.5	55.7	51.1	104.4	98.7	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	1158	53.1	1292	66.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NA = Not Applicable
— Number too small to calculate a reliable rate.

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980's = 11% INCREASE

❑ In the first half of the decade the teen birth rate was 46.2 per 1,000 girls under age 18.

❑ In the second half of the decade this rate increased 11% to 51.3, meaning 35,929 girls under age 18 had babies.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	63	41%
Increase	92	59%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

❑ 70 counties (or 45%) have a teen birth rate lower than the state average of 51.3 per 1,000 girls under age 18.

❑ 37 counties, (or 24%) have a teen birth rate in excess of 65 per 1,000.

❑ In 41 counties (or 29%) the birth rate for African - American teens is over 100 per 1,000 — meaning that more than 1 of every 10 African - American teens gave birth before her 18th birthday.

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN		
	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 RATE	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1981-85 NUM	1986-90 NUM	1986-90 NUM
NEWTON	340	65.4	354	51.8	54.0	93.5	114.4	114.4
OCONEE	37	20.8	51	14.8	22.4	65.4	63.7	63.7
OGLETHORPE	51	39.7	53	28.9	21.7	56.2	102.6	102.6
PAULDING	188	47.2	195	45.0	44.0	85.2	70.2	70.2
PEACH	149	54.5	132	22.6	28.1	77.4	76.8	76.8
PICKENS	85	53.7	77	54.6	51.6	—	—	—
PIERCE	86	46.0	78	40.4	41.5	77.9	52.1	52.1
PIKE	48	32.9	50	20.0	24.6	67.9	83.9	83.9
POLK	236	54.3	253	48.8	56.2	81.0	102.9	102.9
PULASKI	48	36.9	38	17.0	24.3	61.0	53.9	53.9
PUTNAM	104	68.4	57	34.2	31.5	98.5	47.1	47.1
QUITMAN	28	89.9	13	—	—	118.5	—	—
RABUN	31	24.5	51	24.0	39.4	—	—	—
RANDOLPH	89	68.0	70	31.1	—	81.6	87.1	87.1
RICHMOND	1204	52.8	1370	35.0	42.5	75.9	93.4	93.4
ROCKDALE	167	28.6	192	23.7	26.2	70.9	78.6	78.6
SCHLEY	38	78.0	26	47.5	—	130.1	107.8	107.8
SCREVEN	82	42.2	90	33.0	31.1	49.9	73.0	73.0
SEMINOLE	73	61.5	80	30.3	22.3	110.5	142.5	142.5
SPALDING	426	64.5	445	41.1	43.9	114.6	116.0	116.0
STEPHENS	99	35.7	97	32.0	31.4	56.2	67.9	67.9
STEWART	61	64.9	37	—	—	77.5	51.9	51.9
SUMTER	246	62.3	254	24.5	28.3	92.8	95.5	95.5
TALBOT	34	36.1	33	—	—	37.9	54.6	54.6
TALIAFERRO	19	67.3	8	—	—	65.9	—	—
TATTNALL	156	68.3	123	44.8	38.5	117.6	129.2	129.2
TAYLOR	57	50.5	77	—	32.9	84.3	113.1	113.1
TELFAR	134	93.0	91	59.6	46.0	138.0	112.2	112.2
TERRELL	126	70.9	120	—	50.4	85.2	94.6	94.6
THOMAS	390	69.1	304	36.6	36.3	104.7	89.1	89.1
TIFT	268	57.7	301	38.1	43.4	97.2	120.0	120.0
TOOMBS	184	54.7	188	42.8	45.2	78.6	102.5	102.5
TOWNS	17	29.1	16	29.1	27.9	NA	NA	NA
TREULEN	52	61.5	64	58.6	71.6	64.8	89.1	89.1
TROUP	382	62.9	386	41.7	42.3	97.7	95.4	95.4
TURNER	124	97.3	112	36.8	58.3	173.3	148.2	148.2
TWIGGS	74	53.4	52	37.3	38.5	64.5	47.0	47.0
UNION	63	50.7	49	50.7	42.8	NA	NA	NA
UPSON	184	54.7	158	43.8	46.8	78.6	68.2	68.2
WALKER	311	43.2	355	41.4	52.0	87.8	88.1	88.1
WALTON	247	50.7	273	41.9	47.9	74.0	101.1	101.1
WARE	302	59.3	250	44.3	40.5	101.5	89.5	89.5
WARREN	71	78.6	54	—	—	93.6	104.7	104.7
WASHINGTON	185	64.9	120	36.5	16.9	81.6	70.8	70.8
WAYNE	202	66.0	173	49.9	45.2	116.1	112.7	112.7
WEBSTER	12	35.1	9	—	—	—	—	—
WHEELER	37	48.1	38	39.3	45.4	63.8	67.5	67.5
WHITE	53	39.0	44	40.1	31.1	—	—	—
WHITEFIELD	467	52.0	529	53.3	64.6	36.2	53.6	53.6
WILCOX	40	40.1	49	28.8	33.6	59.6	109.2	109.2
WILKES	75	49.2	53	27.0	—	66.4	62.2	62.2
WILKINSON	73	47.8	53	22.5	30.8	72.7	48.9	48.9
WORTH	134	48.9	148	22.7	36.4	88.8	83.8	83.8
GA TOTAL	34227	46.2	35929	30.4	34.1	79.5	87.5	87.5

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A high school diploma has long been considered a symbol of accomplishment in our society. For many, graduating from high school is a requisite step toward self-sufficiency and the ability to support a family in the future.

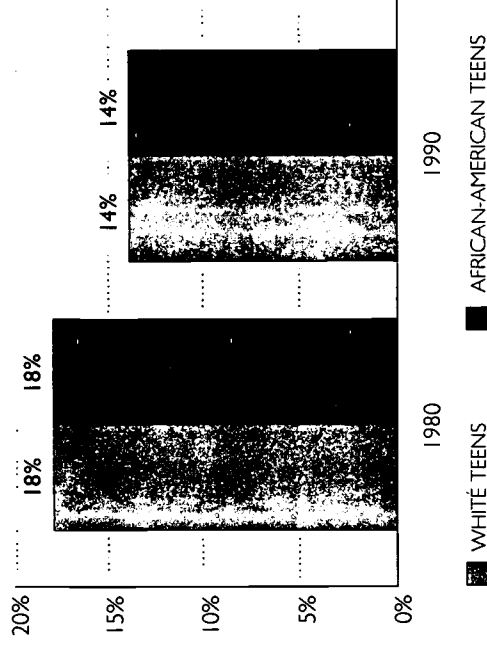
Georgia has made significant progress keeping youth in school. During the last decade, dropout rates decreased 20% and were comparable for African-American and white students. But there is much room for improvement.

In 1992 national comparisons, Georgia ranks 47th in the nation in high school dropouts. In 1990, more than 56,000 Georgia teenagers ages 16 to 19 were high school dropouts, a rate of 14% (the national rate for that year was 11%). Of Georgia's 159 counties, 33 had an increase in the number of dropouts during the 1980's. In 10 counties the dropout rate increased 25% or more.

Georgia's progress in reducing the number of teens who drop out of high school is mirrored by significant gains in adult educational attainment. The number of adults (25 years and over) in Georgia who had not graduated from high school or completed a GED (high school equivalency) decreased one-third during the 1980's.

Trends in high school dropout rates can help inform strategies for improving on the progress that's already been made. National data show that students from low-income families are 3 times as likely to drop out as those from more affluent homes. Retention in a grade and poor academic performance also greatly increase the

PERCENT OF TEENS 16 AND OLDER WHO HAVE DROPPED OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL, GEORGIA, 1980 AND 1990

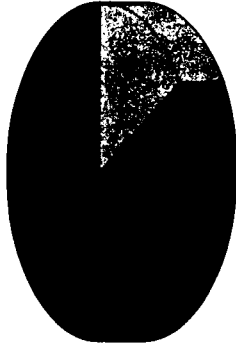


2/3 of Georgia jobs require more than a high school diploma.

56,212 Georgia teens ages 16 to 19 were high school dropouts in 1990.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GEORGIA TEENS AGES 16-19, 1990

In School or High School Graduates 86%



Not in School and
Not High School Graduates 14%

Despite substantial
improvement during the
1980's, Georgia still ranks
47th in the nation in 1992
comparisons.

Over **15%** of all teens
who drop out do so because
of pregnancy.

chance that a student will drop out, and African-American students are retained twice as often as white students. Research shows 15% of Georgia teens who drop out of high school do so because of pregnancy.

What are the consequences of dropping out for Georgia's teens? Most notably, decreased or lost earnings and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence. It is estimated that one-third of all jobs in Georgia can be obtained with just a high school diploma; two-thirds of Georgia jobs require either some post-secondary education, on-the-job training, a four-year degree or more. Jobs in the 21st century are likely to demand even higher levels of education and training.

Decreasing the number of high school dropouts is not enough. Staying in school and graduating doesn't necessarily mean kids are getting the education they need. It provides no guarantee that a graduate will be ready for college or vocational training. National research shows that 1 in 3 college freshmen is not academically prepared.

Significant improvements in high school dropout rates have been made in Georgia during the last decade. Meeting the state and national education goals for the year 2000 means focusing not only on keeping kids in school, but on improving the quality of the education they receive.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Number and Percent of Teens Ages 16 to 19 Not High School Graduates and Not in School, Georgia, 1980 and 1990

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN			TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN		
	1980 NUM	%	1990 NUM	1980 NUM	%	1990 NUM	1980 NUM	%	1990 NUM	1980 NUM	%	1990 NUM	1980 NUM	%	1990 NUM	1980 NUM	%	1990 NUM
APPLING	209	17.7	124	16.8	11.4	127	20.9	8.0	80	123	18.0	122	19.0	13.2	190	16.9	30.1	NA
ATKINSON	110	20.0	77	22.6	18.1	127	NA	18.6	18.6	139	16.6	189	16.6	20.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
BACON	127	18.8	83	24.2	11.8	118	3.9	17.2	17.2	153	7.5	287	7.5	7.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
BAKER	31	11.1	25	16.2	9.8	13.5	NA	NA	7.6	1082	18.1	741	19.2	12.2	192	11.6	23.3	23.3
BALDWIN	999	28.3	326	28.3	11.8	4.3	36.0	19.0	0.0	428	22.2	455	22.5	17.9	22.5	NA	NA	NA
BANKS	121	22.7	68	22.8	10.1	10.1	NA	NA	0.0	241	21.4	207	21.2	15.1	207	23.3	35.4	35.4
BARROW	408	27.0	365	28.2	21.3	21.3	22.4	23.2	23.2	6063	14.4	4488	13.2	7.8	13.2	15.3	13.1	13.1
BARTOW	799	29.3	791	31.2	23.6	26.1	18.2	2.0	2.0	232	31.4	276	31.8	31.6	31.8	NA	NA	NA
BEN HILL	328	32.3	173	36.3	18.4	18.4	NA	13.3	13.3	48	32.0	11	28.6	7.9	45.2	45.2	14.3	14.3
BERRIEN	238	23.2	196	22.7	20.6	20.6	26.8	18.8	18.8	960	28.2	713	20.5	17.6	20.5	25.7	24.2	24.2
BIBB	1396	12.4	1222	12.8	11.3	11.3	12.0	15.3	15.3	615	28.2	439	28.3	19.2	28.3	25.5	5.6	5.6
BLECKLEY	108	8.8	63	8.5	8.0	8.0	11.6	4.4	4.4	467	30.6	145	30.4	9.8	30.4	31.4	14.5	14.5
BRANTLEY	75	11.8	122	10.7	18.9	18.9	NA	5.6	5.6	186	23.2	133	13.5	25.9	13.5	28.2	13.6	13.6
BROOKS	210	18.2	128	11.6	6.8	6.8	24.1	17.0	17.0	1534	14.5	1863	14.4	10.2	14.4	10.0	9.4	9.4
BRYAN	202	23.7	206	24.3	20.5	20.5	22.0	23.4	23.4	860	34.9	616	30.3	19.8	30.3	59.8	66.6	66.6
BULLOCH	405	9.6	273	7.3	5.0	3.9	16.5	6.6	6.6	1427	25.8	1249	26.8	19.4	26.8	19.0	16.2	16.2
BURKE	327	20.9	194	20.8	16.1	16.1	20.9	13.5	13.5	94	11.9	53	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	8.8	8.8
BUTTS	293	25.8	124	23.1	18.4	18.4	28.9	8.0	8.0	218	16.6	216	15.4	17.0	15.4	32.6	18.6	18.6
CALHOUN	50	10.0	20	9.0	5.9	5.9	10.5	6.0	6.0	206	17.5	193	13.3	21.7	20.8	23.5	15.5	15.5
CAMDEN	173	17.0	232	19.0	16.7	16.7	13.7	18.0	18.0	287	22.6	174	23.2	17.7	23.2	20.8	10.5	10.5
CANDLER	107	21.4	113	18.3	21.1	21.1	26.1	16.7	16.7	146	32.8	121	24.4	22.7	24.4	61.4	23.5	23.5
CARROLL	850	17.3	982	17.6	18.8	18.8	16.3	14.4	14.4	574	21.6	440	19.0	13.5	19.0	28.3	14.8	14.8
CATOOSA	591	22.5	537	22.6	20.4	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	843	12.8	554	12.0	9.7	12.0	15.6	13.3	13.3
CHARLTON	143	24.6	99	20.1	17.4	17.4	32.7	15.8	15.8	142	19.7	70	15.2	14.4	14.4	NA	10.2	10.2
CHATHAM	2473	16.7	1599	17.2	13.6	13.6	16.0	12.9	12.9	496	27.0	263	28.8	15.8	28.8	18.0	17.1	17.1
CHATTAHOOCHEE	147	21.6	75	24.0	17.9	17.9	15.2	13.6	13.6	112	19.1	124	16.6	28.7	16.6	21.7	29.2	29.2
CHATTOOGA	486	34.6	350	36.1	26.7	26.7	22.6	21.7	21.7	274	31.5	211	29.1	22.3	29.1	43.4	33.8	33.8
CHEROKEE	830	25.1	891	25.5	18.7	18.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	264	18.6	194	20.3	12.4	20.3	17.6	17.4	17.4
CLARKE	686	8.4	580	5.2	3.9	3.9	21.3	16.7	16.7	147	19.1	40	25.7	7.4	25.7	13.1	13.3	13.3
CLAY	74	29.8	21	NA	15.1	15.1	18.9	10.2	10.2	103	18.1	101	14.2	26.0	14.2	NA	11.8	11.8
CLAYTON	2166	19.0	1553	19.0	14.4	14.4	18.9	10.2	10.2	155	11.7	175	14.3	14.5	14.3	7.9	6.8	6.8
CLINCH	106	20.6	51	20.4	15.0	15.0	NA	4.1	4.1	155	13.4	115	18.1	17.5	18.1	7.9	5.6	5.6
COBB	3016	14.6	2139	14.3	8.8	8.8	19.8	12.8	12.8	103	21.8	33	17.7	7.6	17.7	29.6	14.8	14.8
COFEE	440	19.8	455	22.7	22.3	22.3	13.6	18.9	18.9	529	18.5	435	18.6	19.6	18.6	18.4	17.1	17.1
COLQUITT	473	18.1	439	16.8	19.0	19.0	21.4	18.7	18.7	144	16.2	136	14.7	11.0	14.7	19.5	15.5	15.5
COLUMBIA	397	13.1	380	13.3	8.9	8.9	12.6	12.7	12.7	500	23.3	387	25.7	19.3	25.7	17.2	14.8	14.8
COOK	220	20.8	125	15.1	18.0	18.0	28.0	10.7	10.7	82	15.3	88	4.2	21.8	4.2	NA	15.7	15.7
COWETA	531	18.8	533	19.2	15.4	15.4	18.0	20.7	20.7	71	17.0	95	13.3	27.5	13.3	24.5	6.5	6.5
CRAWFORD	130	21.3	63	13.2	12.6	12.6	28.8	8.5	8.5	866	15.3	581	11.9	9.5	11.9	22.1	12.8	12.8
CRISP	453	29.5	189	34.0	6.5	6.5	25.3	25.3	25.3	168	13.4	86	13.8	6.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
DADE	170	16.9	172	17.2	16.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	205	18.8	172	16.8	19.7	16.8	19.7	17.6	17.6
DAWSON	114	31.2	127	32.5	20.4	20.4	NA	NA	NA	247	20.5	260	18.2	19.5	18.2	37.2	21.2	21.2
DECATUR	387	19.5	264	22.5	15.3	15.3	14.2	16.7	16.7	72	16.5	36	29.8	5.7	29.8	NA	17.1	17.1
DEKALB	3690	10.1	3315	7.8	8.9	8.9	15.3	11.9	11.9	368	24.2	258	22.6	17.8	22.6	25.9	24.4	24.4
DODGE	200	15.4	181	15.3	12.9	12.9	11.3	20.2	20.2	155	22.1	100	26.1	28.6	26.1	18.1	7.0	7.0
DOOLY	109	12.8	117	16.3	13.6	13.6	10.7	22.5	22.5	393	24.5	265	24.7	28.4	24.7	24.6	11.3	11.3
DOUGHERTY	1665	19.5	1256	20.8	13.6	13.6	17.9	19.7	19.7	91	17.1	53	19.1	13.2	19.1	NA	12.2	12.2
DOUGLAS	876	22.5	648	23.2	15.2	15.2	14.1	8.6	8.6	354	19.7	201	18.5	11.2	18.5	20.6	15.1	15.1
EARLY	146	14.5	200	14.9	21.7	21.7	14.3	27.3	27.3	135	11.7	170	11.3	18.5	11.3	12.3	10.4	10.4
ECHOLS	32	17.7	23	17.0	11.4	11.4	18.2	22.7	22.7	97	15.4	87	16.2	19.9	16.2	14.4	3.4	3.4
EFFINGHAM	271	18.6	331	18.4	21.6	21.6	19.1	9.9	9.9	202	21.2	138	24.1	19.9	24.1	NA	17.5	17.5
ELBERT	253	18.5	160	13.6	19.7	19.7	26.4	8.9	8.9	583	38.7	519	38.4	28.6	38.4	NA	NA	NA
EMANUEL	353	23.5	201	21.2	18.2	18.2	27.2	12.3	12.3	2071	17.0	1539	18.1	17.4	18.1	15.0	13.4	13.4

NA = Not Applicable

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980'S = 20% DECLINE

In 1980, more than 1 out of every 6 Georgia teens ages 16 to 19 dropped out of high school — a rate of 17.8%.

In 1990 the dropout rate declined 20% to 14.3%, yet 56,212 teens were dropouts.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	126	79%
Increase	33	21%

HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1986-1990

In 26 counties (or 16%) the dropout rate meets or is less than the national rate of 11%.

61 counties (or 38%) have a dropout rate lower than the state average of 14.3%.

In 28 counties (or 18%) 1 in every 5 teens ages 16 to 19 is a high school dropout.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
NEWTON	538	483	16.0	16.6	22.8	17.1
OCONEE	184	104	19.0	11.5	38.8	23.7
OGLETHORPE	153	83	6.4	7.9	52.2	29.2
PAULDING	425	661	23.1	25.8	20.2	23.1
PEACH	285	211	22.7	14.7	12.3	10.5
PICKENS	327	375	38.0	30.4	23.7	0.0
PIERCE	217	260	27.2	5.9	21.6	2.3
PIKE	101	146	16.5	21.9	11.0	9.6
POLK	604	440	28.9	19.2	11.8	19.3
PULASKI	103	83	8.7	18.6	23.9	12.4
PUTNAM	157	204	19.7	16.5	NA	11.7
QUITMAN	43	249	NA	8.5	18.2	19.4
RABUN	121	189	18.9	22.9	0.0	0.0
RANDOLPH	160	18.1	20.6	4.4	16.9	9.7
RICHMOND	2347	183	20.0	16.8	16.1	9.0
ROCKDALE	514	19.7	19.5	13.8	17.8	17.9
SCHLEY	35	12.7	11.0	11.9	14.9	12.9
SCREVEN	183	16.5	11.9	14.8	20.5	9.9
SEMINOLE	111	14.4	13.1	15.6	13.9	25.1
SPALDING	778	22.5	22.2	23.5	21.2	22.5
STEPHENS	343	23.3	22.3	19.2	30.7	3.8
STEWART	61	11.0	11.7	15.7	10.8	12.4
SUMTER	331	13.0	10.0	8.1	15.5	15.9
TALBOT	61	11.4	11.5	5.6	11.4	14.0
TALIAFERRO	36	27.9	NA	9.4	28.6	21.3
TATTNALL	240	18.8	18.9	15.4	18.7	8.2
TAYLOR	98	13.8	8.7	17.7	19.3	25.7
TELFAR	161	18.9	11.8	28.9	30.1	8.0
TERRELL	250	22.9	20.4	18.3	24.0	17.8
THOMAS	622	19.6	20.1	17.6	19.2	10.6
TIFT	541	17.2	13.2	13.6	28.3	14.3
TOOMBS	292	17.2	18.8	14.1	14.2	14.8
TOWNS	43	6.5	6.6	4.1	NA	NA
TREUTLEN	159	34.9	30.9	11.8	NA	24.2
TROUP	753	23.2	26.6	5.1	17.2	9.8
TURNER	191	28.3	23.7	4.2	34.2	13.5
TWIGGS	141	18.0	NA	29.2	14.5	14.4
UNION	163	24.4	24.4	17.0	NA	NA
UPSON	397	20.4	20.2	22.6	20.9	11.6
WALKER	967	25.3	26.1	21.6	11.5	26.7
WALTON	556	24.1	25.3	13.4	20.3	24.2
WARE	541	19.9	20.3	20.8	19.4	14.6
WARREN	190	35.2	NA	21.1	38.4	14.4
WASHINGTON	298	18.6	12.7	6.8	22.2	13.8
WAYNE	257	16.2	15.6	13.6	18.3	14.2
WEBSTER	21	15.1	4.3	3.7	21.3	16.0
WHEELER	95	26.3	28.0	21.9	23.3	9.9
WHITE	214	24.7	25.6	16.8	13.2	0.0
WHITFIELD	1679	33.9	33.8	23.1	19.0	11.3
WILCOX	89	17.4	13.3	11.5	NA	18.4
WILKES	153	18.7	13.2	19.4	NA	17.5
WILKINSON	125	12.9	16.9	11.2	NA	4.9
WORTH	352	23.9	18.5	21.2	30.1	15.5
GA TOTAL	73210	17.8	17.6	14.2	18.1	14.1

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

The number of children living in poverty is an indicator of the general well-being of children in the state. Children who live in poverty are more likely to have health problems at birth, lack health care as they grow, have limited educational opportunities and live in inadequate housing or dangerous neighborhoods. Many children overcome these odds to live healthy and productive lives, but many do not.

Over 340,000 children in Georgia live in poverty — 1 out of 5 children in the state.

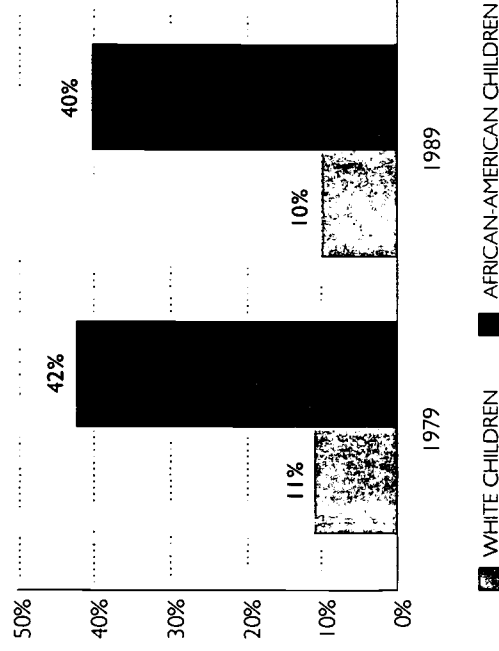
Georgia's progress in curbing child poverty over the last ten years has been minimal. While 88 of the state's 159 counties reduced their child poverty rate, in more than 50 counties over 30% of children lived in poverty in 1989. Despite a 5% decline in the state's child poverty rate between 1979 and 1989, the actual number of poor children in Georgia increased by more than 1,000.

Race and age differences are noteworthy. Georgia's youngest children are most likely to be poor — 22% of children under age 6, compared to 19% of 6- to 17-year-olds. Four out of 10 African-American children in the state lived in poverty in 1989, compared to 1 out of 10 white children.

In Georgia, over 60% of children living below the poverty line in 1991 had a working parent. For 95% of these children, their parent's small earnings disqualified the family for income supports such as AFDC.

The federal poverty level in 1992 is set at an annual income of \$11,140 for a

GEORGIA CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY, BY RACE, 1979 AND 1989

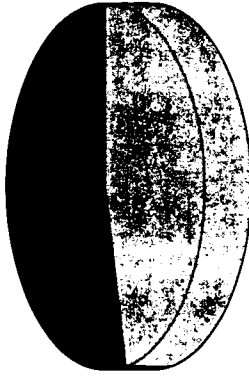


1 in every 5 children in Georgia lives in poverty.

The highest poverty rate occurs among our youngest citizens — **22%** of children under age 6 are poor as compared to **19%** of 6 to 17 year olds.

PERCENT OF POOR CHILDREN IN GEORGIA RECEIVING AFDC, 1989*

Receive AFDC 53%



Don't Receive AFDC 47%

* AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children

More than half of the children living in a single parent family headed by a female are poor.

A parent working full time, year round, earning the minimum wage of \$4.25/hour falls about **\$2,300 below** the poverty level for a 3 person family.

family of three. A three person family with one full-time, minimum wage worker earns about \$2,300 less than poverty level. While the federal government recommends that the cost of affordable housing should not exceed 30% of family income, rents in Georgia range from 45% of minimum wage income in non-metropolitan areas to as high as 78% in metropolitan Atlanta. Minimum wage jobs often do not provide benefits such as child care and health coverage that may be essential to maintaining employment and supporting a family.

Welfare benefits do not necessarily reduce the number of children in poverty. For most of the children who received AFDC and Food Stamps in Georgia in 1991, the sum of these benefits raised their families' incomes up to less than two-thirds of the poverty level.

Family composition also impacts childhood poverty. Families headed by single females are more likely to be poor than any other family type. In Georgia, 20% of all families are headed by single females and over half of the children in these families are poor. By comparison, fewer than one-fourth of children living in families headed by single males live in poverty, and only 9% of children in married-couple families are poor.

Growing up in poverty can rob children of a fulfilling future. While Georgia has made some progress in reducing child poverty, advances in education, job training, health care access, and wage and child support policies will be necessary to further this growth.

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN		WHITE		AFRICAN-AMERICAN	
	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
APPLING	1866	35.4	1211	26.5	286	14.1	54.0	57.2	942	33.8
ATKINSON	806	38.6	585	31.5	336	25.6	NA	38.5	970	24.4
BACON	802	25.2	869	31.6	212	18.9	40.5	75.7	474	4.9
BAKER	390	30.8	369	34.6	126	20.5	NA	44.0	3402	15.6
BALDWIN	1874	20.4	1955	22.6	67	7.0	36.0	38.4	1045	11.9
BANKS	301	11.8	474	17.4	104	16.5	NA	11.5	865	20.4
BARROW	1241	19.1	1416	17.3	121	13.5	48.1	42.8	46738	29.9
BARTOW	1827	14.3	2018	13.3	122	11.4	26.7	28.6	684	21.8
BEN HILL	1492	31.1	1526	30.8	207	18.2	NA	48.9	155	24.3
BERRIEN	918	22.2	938	25.0	190	20.4	40.4	48.1	3461	21.8
BIBB	11594	26.7	10999	28.0	103	9.0	44.5	45.8	1282	13.5
BLECKLEY	688	22.1	653	24.0	98	11.3	51.3	52.5	2073	32.1
BRANTLEY	665	22.3	688	21.0	198	19.9	NA	12.8	1288	34.9
BROOKS	2162	42.4	1586	35.1	243	14.1	55.9	52.5	2962	5.5
BRYAN	832	24.1	847	17.2	179	9.8	39.4	53.4	1037	15.7
BULLOCH	2470	25.3	2710	28.3	111	13.6	48.9	53.1	2665	12.1
BURKE	2413	36.0	2787	40.7	120	17.5	50.1	54.8	1625	48.2
BUTTS	870	21.8	887	22.4	90	16.6	36.4	31.0	951	17.5
CALHOUN	647	34.7	595	40.6	146	14.1	44.9	51.9	890	19.6
CAMDEN	1284	28.8	1297	14.2	194	9.2	45.3	33.7	1081	19.2
CANDLER	851	38.6	668	33.1	244	19.4	58.1	54.2	410	20.4
CARROLL	3021	18.2	3261	17.4	120	13.1	40.8	37.1	1379	12.3
CATOOSA	1472	13.0	1594	14.7	130	14.4	27.8	38.2	3656	14.7
CHARLTON	688	25.8	652	25.0	122	14.3	49.9	47.8	969	33.3
CHATHAM	14853	25.1	14319	25.5	91	9.1	43.2	43.3	1096	14.4
CHATTAHOOCHEE	683	13.6	592	12.9	75	11.0	27.1	16.4	508	22.0
CHATTOOGA	1398	22.2	875	15.8	207	13.5	32.5	36.4	783	20.9
CHEROKEE	2060	12.4	1711	6.8	121	6.7	21.9	13.6	2380	39.0
CLARKE	3175	19.8	4621	26.4	76	10.5	39.2	46.3	1146	41.1
CLAY	588	54.4	465	48.1	NA	9.0	71.9	63.4	937	34.7
CLAYTON	4979	10.2	6052	12.0	87	9.3	28.1	18.1	989	18.8
CLINCH	793	34.5	597	32.1	212	22.7	NA	49.8	856	23.2
COBB	6315	7.4	7491	6.7	59	5.0	31.6	18.9	699	35.9
COFFEE	2454	28.5	2519	28.7	205	18.9	44.2	50.5	2821	24.7
COLQUITT	2679	23.7	3166	31.4	129	15.3	47.0	63.1	759	19.4
COLUMBIA	1704	12.8	1698	8.4	90	6.2	34.1	27.8	2935	26.9
COOK	1075	23.9	1179	31.1	102	16.6	45.1	54.1	536	26.2
COWETA	2725	22.1	2488	16.4	114	7.8	44.3	38.7	484	32.3
CRAWFORD	572	22.5	424	16.6	104	6.8	36.9	35.7	5084	24.1
CRISP	2430	38.1	2529	42.3	169	12.8	59.1	67.2	536	18.6
DADE	731	19.5	556	16.7	198	16.4	0.0	0.0	2037	42.9
DAWSON	332	22.7	450	17.6	207	17.9	NA	0.0	969	17.7
DECATUR	2636	30.9	2320	31.0	146	13.6	48.4	49.4	643	36.4
DEKALB	16271	12.3	18505	14.4	51	5.5	24.4	20.5	1389	23.8
DODGE	1780	33.4	1276	28.0	191	13.4	58.5	57.3	1080	39.9
DOOLY	1469	41.2	1216	40.2	171	11.9	54.7	58.5	1644	24.0
DOUGHERTY	9360	27.8	10276	35.3	97	9.2	45.7	51.5	752	33.3
DOUGLAS	1617	8.7	1632	8.3	71	6.0	32.8	28.7	2917	33.7
EARLY	1907	41.9	1488	43.0	165	17.6	64.5	63.4	885	20.7
ECHOLS	236	30.5	117	16.5	209	15.6	59.9	20.0	640	31.3
EFFINGHAM	1282	20.5	1294	16.3	120	10.2	50.4	45.3	1109	29.0
ELBERT	1349	24.3	1258	25.0	102	14.5	46.2	41.4	1156	18.1
EMANUEL	2191	32.6	2149	34.8	217	15.9	47.9	58.4	11862	24.4

NA = Not Applicable

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

GEORGIA TREND OVER THE 1980'S = 5% DECLINE

- In 1979 the child poverty rate in Georgia was 21.1%.
- While this rate declined 5% during the decade to 20.1%, the actual number of poor children increased from 341,914 in 1979 to 343,068 in 1989.

COUNTY RATES OVER THE 1980's

TREND	# OF COUNTIES	% OF COUNTIES
Decline	88	55%
Increase	71	45%

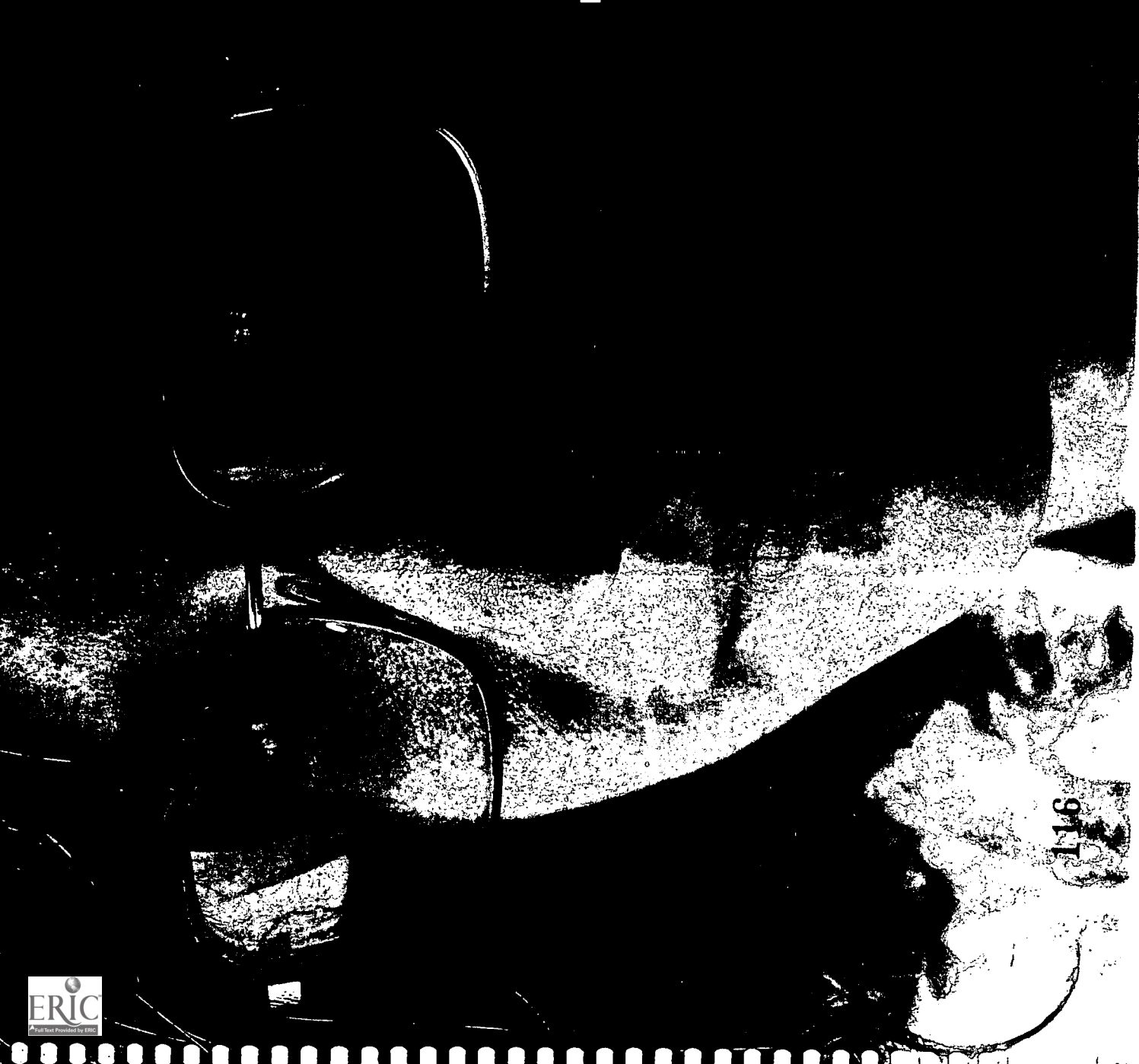
HOW THE COUNTIES LOOK: 1989

- 49 counties (or 31%) have child poverty rates lower than the US average of 18%.
- 55 counties (or 35%) have child poverty rates lower than the Georgia average of 20.1%.
- In 36 counties (or 23%) at least 1 of every 3 children is living in poverty.

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			AFRICAN-AMERICAN		
	1979	%	NUMBER	1979	%	NUMBER	1979	%	NUMBER
NEWTON	2038	18.4	2334	100	12.4	378	37.8	39.8	398
OCONEE	372	100	461	9.5	6.0	13.8	42.1	42.1	421
OGLETHORPE	636	23.0	488	10.1	10.4	41.9	40.7	40.7	407
PAULDING	1033	12.3	1209	11.9	8.2	20.2	50.1	50.1	501
PEACH	2090	34.4	1822	11.3	5.5	52.2	54.8	54.8	548
PICKENS	681	20.8	570	20.6	15.8	30.8	25.0	25.0	250
PIERCE	1018	26.4	949	17.6	22.0	70.9	54.7	54.7	547
PIKE	544	20.0	474	10.3	13.7	36.5	33.2	33.2	332
POLK	1733	18.5	1742	19.6	14.7	15.5	36.0	38.8	388
PULASKI	866	32.0	710	32.7	14.8	17.1	58.5	56.5	565
PUTNAM	758	24.6	843	23.3	14.0	13.4	NA	34.0	340
QUITMAN	371	49.9	262	46.0	16.1	60.5	61.9	61.9	619
RABUN	489	18.0	384	15.5	18.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	00
RANDOLPH	1180	39.4	1136	49.3	22.6	11.7	47.8	64.4	644
RICHMOND	11990	23.9	13154	26.0	12.7	11.9	37.6	38.6	386
ROCKDALE	1118	9.2	1292	8.5	6.8	30.7	24.7	24.7	247
SCHLEY	348	29.1	257	26.0	11.5	8.6	56.4	50.8	508
SCREVEN	1812	41.3	1173	28.8	20.6	8.5	58.8	44.6	446
SEMINOLE	796	26.8	862	38.2	10.5	16.5	49.4	60.4	604
SPALDING	3398	22.9	3461	22.7	10.1	11.6	47.4	41.6	416
STEPHENS	985	16.1	1369	13.4	22.0	30.4	39.7	39.7	397
STEWART	876	44.4	651	42.7	6.9	54.6	57.4	57.4	574
SUMTER	2690	29.5	2939	33.2	12.1	8.2	43.8	50.9	509
TALBOT	566	27.4	629	35.7	12.5	32.9	45.5	45.5	455
TALIAFERRO	258	45.1	224	43.3	NA	53.3	59.1	59.1	591
TATTNALL	1642	32.7	1193	28.0	22.3	16.2	53.9	50.0	500
TAYLOR	955	38.9	869	41.0	17.6	17.7	61.8	62.0	620
TELFAIR	1159	32.9	1090	35.8	17.8	25.3	55.3	49.9	499
TERRELL	1614	40.1	1395	44.5	16.9	10.6	48.5	56.3	563
THOMAS	3129	26.5	3617	32.9	9.9	11.5	45.7	56.2	562
TIFT	3020	29.3	2900	29.5	14.8	12.2	57.3	59.2	592
TOOMBS	2403	32.5	2264	32.3	19.6	16.3	58.8	60.5	605
TOWNS	337	26.8	170	14.3	26.8	14.3	NA	NA	NA
TREUTLEN	3138	21.3	3396	22.2	10.8	10.2	37.7	57.8	578
TROUP	1392	42.8	1308	47.9	23.8	15.3	63.4	72.4	724
TURNER	681	21.7	1049	35.3	NA	19.3	31.2	49.9	499
TWIGGS	795	30.6	627	23.3	30.8	23.4	NA	NA	NA
UNION	1103	15.3	1390	21.0	8.6	12.0	28.1	38.4	384
UPSON	2190	13.2	2361	15.6	12.7	14.9	23.4	35.3	353
WALKER	2145	21.0	1753	16.3	12.8	9.2	42.1	40.6	406
WALTON	3133	27.1	2684	29.1	15.5	16.5	57.1	54.9	549
WARE	711	33.9	804	47.5	NA	30.3	42.6	53.4	534
WARREN	1892	31.0	1474	26.6	9.7	9.0	45.6	38.7	387
WASHINGTON	1447	22.3	1820	28.2	13.4	18.8	52.5	55.7	557
WAYNE	286	37.0	179	29.0	18.0	9.3	51.1	45.1	451
WEBSTER	641	37.4	546	38.8	31.4	21.4	46.5	65.0	650
WHEELER	424	15.8	429	14.4	16.1	13.6	8.7	39.0	390
WHITE	2806	14.1	2425	13.1	13.5	11.8	17.4	31.2	312
WHITFIELD	851	37.5	771	39.1	21.5	18.6	NA	68.6	686
WILCOX	738	23.3	782	28.3	10.2	7.6	NA	45.4	454
WILKES	727	20.9	660	22.6	10.4	8.7	NA	35.8	358
WILKINSON	1737	29.0	2207	36.9	13.6	15.5	50.6	68.9	689
WORTH	341914	21.1	343068	20.1	11.0	9.9	41.6	40.0	400

4

WHO ARE GEORGIA'S FAMILIES?



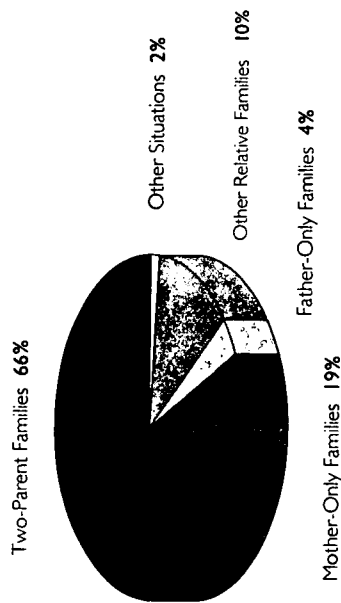
WHO ARE GEORGIA'S FAMILIES?

We can't talk about children without talking about families. Families shape the physical, emotional and intellectual development of our children. It is largely through families that children meet their basic needs for shelter, nourishment and protection, and learn the values that shape their adult lives.

Over the last decade, families have been changing in Georgia. While most of Georgia's children live with two parents, fewer are living in "traditional" settings: mother, father and children in one household with mother at home and father in the workforce. More children are living instead with two employed parents, or with a single parent, a step-parent, a grandparent or another relative. Many children are living without any relatives at all, in foster care or institutional settings. No matter what the arrangement, a growing number of Georgia's children live in family settings where their parents or other caretakers work outside of the home. Single and married mothers in Georgia are joining the workforce in increasing numbers, either to fulfill their personal goals, or in response to economic pressures, or both.

Changes in family incomes over the decade are also shaping the quality of life for children. Median family incomes for all households in Georgia are up. In fact, Georgia leads the Southeast in economic prosperity for families. Yet poverty remains a reality for many of Georgia's families and children, as racial, gender and geographic differences continue to widen the income gaps in this state.

The changing face of family life in Georgia suggests a need for broad initiatives in child support recovery, workplace benefits and leave policies, child care, early education, vocational training and expanded access to health care. Making the needs of families a top priority in Georgia can contribute significantly to ensuring the well-being of children.

**FAMILY SETTINGS FOR CHILDREN IN GEORGIA,
1990**

23% of Georgia's children
live with a single parent.

Of the children living in
single-parent families in
Georgia, **83%** lived with a
female head of household.

Changes in family structure in Georgia during the last decade are notable. While the majority of the state's children lived in two-parent families in 1990, more than 1 out of every 5 children lived with one parent as a result of either unmarried parenthood, widowhood or divorce. This represented an increase of almost 20% during the 1980's. Of the children living in single-parent families in Georgia, 83% lived with a female head of household.

Although most families experience social and economic problems at some time, single-parent families, particularly those headed by women, are often the most stressed. Women generally have lower wages than men, and gaps in the availability of child and health care often leave single-female parents short of time and money. The result is that poverty, lack of educational and occupational achievement, poor health and juvenile delinquency are seen with more frequency in single-female-headed families.

Economic and social pressures have made it more and more necessary for families to "team up". In 1990, over 100,000 Georgia children lived with a single parent in the household of a relative, an increase of 144% over the decade.

Another increasingly common family environment is created when teenagers become parents. Close to 7,000 girls under age 18 became mothers in Georgia in 1990. While most teenage parents get help raising their children, many of the

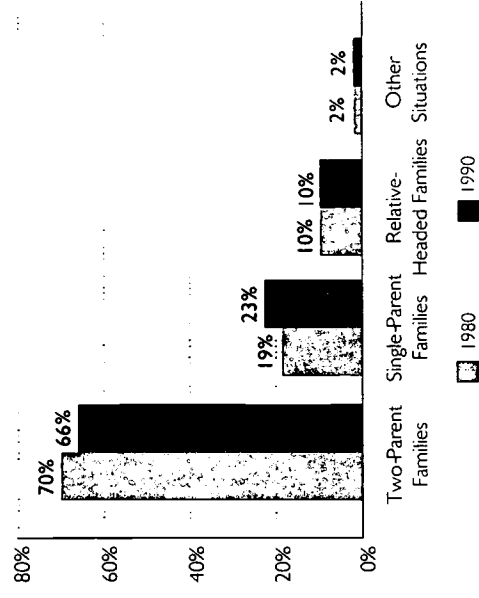
FAMILY SETTINGS

problems that often face single-parent families are even more common when a teenager is the parent. As a consequence, children in these families are at increased risk in terms of their daily health and development and their future success.

Approximately 10% of Georgia's children live in households headed by a relative other than their parent, and this number has remained constant over the last ten years. Some children are unable to live with any member of their natural family. At any point in time in 1991, about 400 Georgia children were waiting for permanent adoptive homes. In a given month, approximately 9,000 children were in foster care and 600 were in group homes or residential therapeutic placements. The number of children in these foster care arrangements in Georgia increased 45% over the last 5 years.

Although the majority of Georgia's children continue to live in two-parent families, increasing numbers of children will spend a portion of their life in other family settings. Whatever the arrangement, parents want to care for their children, and most rely on a range of private and public supports to do it well. When looking at changes in the family, the key is not so much who the parents are, but what resources, support networks and services are available to enable them to carry out the responsibilities of parenting.

CHANGES IN FAMILY SETTINGS IN GEORGIA, 1980 AND 1990



- Every month close to **10,000** of Georgia's children are living in foster care or institutions.
- Nearly **7,000** girls under age 18 became mothers in Georgia in 1990.

COUNTY	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES			SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES			FAMILIES HEADED BY OTHER RELATIVE			CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS		
	1980			1980			1980			1980		
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
APPLING	3,982	74.1	3,208	719	13.4	825	535	100	424	92	1,138	2.6
ATKINSON	1,547	73.4	1,237	281	13.3	359	262	12.4	231	12.4	19	0.9
BACON	2,348	74.0	1,806	490	15.4	679	295	9.3	301	10.5	42	1.3
BAKER	871	67.9	577	208	16.2	303	189	14.7	171	15.8	14	1.1
BALDWIN	5,918	61.0	4,999	2,113	21.8	2,699	1,066	11.0	940	10.3	606	6.2
BANKS	2,084	80.4	2,173	263	10.2	310	199	7.7	196	7.2	45	1.7
BARROW	4,952	74.6	6,156	931	14.0	1,318	641	9.7	673	8.1	115	1.7
BARTOW	10,038	77.5	11,322	1,685	13.0	2,364	1,060	8.2	1,361	8.9	162	1.3
BEN HILL	3,278	66.6	3,016	989	20.1	1,318	581	11.8	556	11.2	77	1.6
BERRIEN	3,285	78.5	2,716	475	11.3	701	369	8.8	353	9.0	57	1.4
BIBB	27,178	61.7	21,544	10,998	25.0	12,679	5,017	11.4	4,656	11.7	856	1.9
BLECKLEY	2,130	69.9	1,782	561	18.4	645	321	10.5	269	9.8	36	1.2
BRANTLEY	2,487	82.2	2,507	234	7.7	470	271	9.0	278	8.3	34	1.1
BROOKS	3,215	62.4	2,557	1,162	22.6	1,269	718	13.9	685	14.9	57	1.1
BRYAN	2,608	73.1	3,724	484	13.6	837	399	11.2	378	7.6	75	2.1
BULLOCH	7,134	72.2	6,492	1,479	15.0	2,198	1,093	11.1	969	9.9	170	1.7
BURKE	3,924	57.6	3,484	1,692	24.8	2,241	1,139	16.7	1,010	14.8	56	0.8
BUTTS	2,628	64.4	2,510	711	17.4	715	655	16.1	586	14.8	85	2.1
CALHOUN	1,121	59.5	736	371	19.7	415	369	19.6	274	18.8	24	1.3
CAMDEN	3,080	69.2	6,984	811	18.2	1,432	510	11.5	568	6.2	53	1.2
CANDLER	1,329	68.4	1,329	388	17.3	515	277	12.3	213	10.1	45	2.0
CARROLL	12,670	74.8	13,711	2,619	15.5	3,470	1,385	8.2	1,593	8.3	263	1.6
CATOOSA	9,261	80.9	8,287	1,318	11.5	1,740	749	6.5	778	7.1	115	1.0
CHARLTON	1,861	69.8	1,718	451	16.9	521	309	11.6	340	12.9	44	1.7
CHATHAM	37,522	62.5	33,162	14,540	24.2	15,629	6,922	11.5	7,038	12.3	1,033	1.7
CHATTAHOOCHEE	4,476	78.0	4,208	330	5.7	375	185	3.2	109	2.3	750	13.1
CHATTOOGA	4,819	75.2	3,969	871	13.6	1,051	625	9.8	555	9.7	95	1.5
CHEROKEE	14,252	84.7	20,966	1,516	9.0	2,635	854	5.1	1,350	5.3	195	1.2
CLARKE	10,547	65.5	10,159	3,836	23.8	5,434	1,374	8.5	1,505	8.6	345	2.1
CLAY	636	57.2	397	250	22.5	362	203	18.3	217	22.1	23	2.1
CLAYTON	38,117	77.4	34,965	7,461	15.1	10,836	2,949	6.0	3,952	7.8	741	1.5
CLINCH	1,586	68.1	1,126	416	17.9	441	303	13.0	244	13.2	25	1.1
COBB	69,537	80.2	89,398	11,319	13.1	16,494	4,510	5.2	5,289	4.7	1,319	1.5
COFFEE	6,120	69.5	5,567	1,486	16.9	2,177	1,081	12.3	929	10.5	115	1.3
COLQUITT	7,890	69.7	6,011	2,110	18.6	2,878	1,199	10.6	1,102	10.6	123	1.1
COLUMBIA	10,789	79.7	16,344	1,655	12.2	2,523	951	7.0	1,040	5.2	139	1.0
COOK	3,169	70.2	2,441	784	17.4	805	516	11.4	496	12.8	44	1.0
COWETA	8,789	71.2	10,566	2,092	17.0	2,985	1,334	10.8	1,526	9.9	123	1.0
CRAWFORD	1,765	68.4	1,707	432	16.7	464	358	13.9	306	12.0	25	1.0
CRISP	3,762	58.6	3,050	1,674	26.1	2,136	887	13.8	714	11.9	92	1.4
DADE	3,056	80.0	2,677	398	10.4	456	305	8.0	224	6.5	63	1.6
DAWSON	1,225	85.4	2,037	96	6.7	364	101	7.0	156	6.0	12	0.8
DECATUR	5,366	63.0	4,186	1,758	20.6	2,146	1,258	14.8	1,058	13.9	138	1.6
DEKALB	95,033	70.6	79,520	27,304	20.3	32,902	10,085	7.5	14,021	10.8	2,216	1.6
DODGE	3,866	71.9	2,922	930	17.3	1,097	535	10.0	469	10.3	43	0.8
DOOLY	2,169	58.6	1,559	916	24.8	925	558	15.1	455	15.2	57	1.5
DOUGHERTY	21,184	62.0	14,671	9,019	26.4	10,419	3,198	9.4	3,487	11.9	745	2.2
DOUGLAS	15,270	80.9	15,510	1,756	9.3	2,827	1,453	7.7	1,381	6.9	394	2.1
EARLY	2,838	61.8	1,773	1,013	22.1	1,042	673	14.7	654	18.4	65	1.4
ECHOLS	586	73.6	518	114	14.3	104	85	10.7	70	10.0	11	1.4
EFFINGHAM	4,991	79.7	5,941	604	9.6	1,266	579	9.2	622	7.8	91	1.5
ELBERT	3,860	69.5	3,241	973	17.5	1,203	672	12.1	557	10.9	49	0.9
EMANUEL	1,664	68.9	3,753	1,167	17.2	1,652	831	12.3	736	11.8	108	1.6

COUNTY	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES			SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES			FAMILIES HEADED BY OTHER RELATIVE			CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS		
	1980			1990			1980			1980		
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
EVANS	1,745	63.0	1,472	584	21.1	654	383	13.8	333	13.0	60	2.2
FANNIN	3,230	82.1	2,847	402	10.2	534	256	6.5	269	7.3	48	1.2
FAYETTE	8,605	88.6	15,717	558	5.7	1,675	449	4.6	677	3.7	100	1.0
FLOYD	16,159	72.4	13,239	3,814	17.1	4,022	1,964	8.8	1,716	8.8	387	1.7
FORSYTH	7,441	84.2	9,257	737	8.3	1,275	516	5.8	610	5.4	140	1.6
FRANKLIN	3,329	78.1	2,910	502	11.8	653	377	8.8	328	8.3	57	1.3
FULTON	84,495	53.1	78,079	55,158	34.7	55,950	16,354	10.3	19,260	12.3	3,155	2.0
GILMER	2,601	82.5	2,553	339	10.8	519	165	5.2	209	6.2	48	1.5
GLASCOCK	485	75.1	419	98	15.2	90	62	9.6	38	6.8	1	0.2
GLYNN	10,823	66.7	9,893	3,209	19.8	4,051	1,793	11.0	1,772	10.9	413	2.5
GORDON	7,493	79.0	7,174	1,117	11.8	1,395	727	7.7	711	7.5	150	1.6
GRADY	4,465	68.9	3,605	1,080	16.7	1,396	829	12.8	620	10.8	108	1.7
GREENE	2,237	60.7	1,905	808	21.9	1,025	608	16.5	621	17.2	35	0.9
GWINNETT	45,869	85.0	81,922	5,111	9.5	11,865	2,471	4.6	3,617	3.7	526	1.0
HABERSHAM	5,401	79.7	5,120	707	10.4	876	503	7.4	426	6.5	169	2.5
HALL	17,144	76.6	17,778	3,164	14.1	4,218	1,733	7.7	1,875	7.7	342	1.5
HANCOCK	1,748	51.9	1,140	973	28.9	1,013	627	18.6	598	21.4	17	0.5
HARLSON	4,348	78.7	4,385	708	12.8	945	396	7.2	389	6.7	70	1.3
HARRIS	3,260	72.6	3,217	586	13.0	706	586	13.0	524	11.6	59	1.3
HART	4,269	75.3	3,338	722	12.7	950	599	10.6	517	10.6	76	1.3
HEARD	1,522	75.1	1,718	275	13.6	449	198	9.8	240	9.8	32	1.6
HENRY	8,874	78.4	12,660	1,186	10.5	1,949	1,132	10.0	1,374	8.5	125	1.1
HOUSTON	18,816	75.1	17,809	3,941	15.7	5,102	2,005	8.0	1,883	7.5	294	1.2
IRWIN	2,028	69.9	1,481	482	16.6	638	359	12.4	339	13.7	31	1.1
JACKSON	5,942	77.6	5,815	882	11.5	1,207	713	9.3	768	9.7	125	1.6
JASPER	1,625	69.9	1,538	362	15.6	460	316	13.6	336	14.1	21	0.9
JEFF DAVIS	2,904	76.5	2,264	435	11.5	719	381	10.0	325	9.6	74	2.0
JEFFERSON	3,564	57.8	2,571	1,546	25.1	1,734	1,006	16.3	863	16.4	50	0.8
JENKINS	1,789	63.3	1,365	510	18.0	609	469	16.6	371	15.2	59	2.1
JOHNSON	1,819	67.0	1,361	510	18.8	689	352	13.0	353	14.5	32	1.2
JONES	3,955	74.3	4,101	760	14.3	1,053	571	10.7	524	9.1	38	0.7
LAMAR	2,563	68.7	2,175	670	18.0	770	458	12.3	429	12.5	41	1.1
LANIER	1,438	73.9	1,067	274	14.1	357	196	10.1	167	10.3	37	1.9
LAURENS	7,999	69.4	6,992	2,151	18.7	2,985	1,220	10.6	1,064	9.5	149	1.3
LEE	3,090	76.7	3,798	522	13.0	1,014	363	9.0	325	6.2	52	1.3
LIBERTY	8,460	75.1	11,992	1,507	13.4	2,875	888	7.9	900	5.6	414	3.7
LINCOLN	1,438	69.3	1,225	336	16.2	450	291	14.0	288	14.5	11	0.5
LONG	1,067	71.0	1,389	215	14.3	283	182	12.1	133	7.1	39	2.6
LOWNDES	14,534	68.6	13,423	4,216	19.9	5,203	2,097	9.9	2,106	9.9	349	1.6
LUMPKIN	2,262	77.5	2,767	402	13.8	476	213	7.3	259	7.3	42	1.4
MACON	2,718	57.8	2,187	1,120	23.8	1,245	821	17.4	648	15.6	46	1.0
MADISON	4,412	80.0	4,305	650	11.8	811	384	7.0	400	7.1	69	1.3
MARION	1,162	64.7	943	326	18.2	385	269	15.0	227	14.2	38	2.1
MCDUFFIE	3,909	65.9	3,489	1,202	20.3	1,625	727	12.3	708	12.0	94	1.6
MCINTOSH	1,729	63.4	1,377	500	18.3	605	441	16.2	391	16.1	57	2.1
MERIWETHER	4,360	62.9	3,693	1,419	20.5	1,571	1,084	15.6	1,117	17.1	70	1.0
MILLER	1,512	66.8	1,092	472	20.9	371	257	11.4	237	13.7	22	1.0
MITCHELL	4,619	61.3	3,124	1,652	21.9	2,025	1,186	15.8	1,152	17.9	73	1.0
MONROE	2,959	69.0	3,210	678	15.8	794	603	14.1	535	11.6	51	1.2
MONTGOMERY	1,453	70.6	1,254	314	15.3	397	257	12.5	182	9.8	35	1.7
MORGAN	2,538	66.2	2,309	735	19.2	705	525	13.7	481	13.5	37	1.0
MURRAY	5,259	79.8	5,629	665	10.1	1,087	516	7.8	574	7.7	150	2.3
MUSCOGEE	31,325	62.4	28,018	12,533	25.0	14,415	4,607	9.2	4,858	10.0	1,706	3.4

FAMILY SETTINGS

COUNTY	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES			SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES			FAMILIES HEADED BY OTHER RELATIVE			CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS		
	1980		%	1980		%	1980		%	1980		%
	NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%	
NEWTON	8,055	72.1	65.6	1,629	14.6	19.5	1,333	11.9	12.8	162	1.4	2.1
OGLETHORPE	1,922	67.6	66.5	480	16.9	485	409	14.4	338	33	1.2	3.3
PAULDING	7,009	82.3	78.9	778	9.1	1,525	624	7.3	827	110	1.3	20.9
PEACH	3,812	62.7	55.7	1,409	23.2	1,728	786	12.9	729	74	1.2	9.6
PICKENS	2,745	82.6	79.0	307	9.2	440	227	6.8	257	45	1.4	6.2
PIERCE	3,114	78.8	73.5	425	10.8	594	329	8.3	320	82	2.1	8.2
PIKE	2,131	76.0	72.9	272	9.7	331	337	12.0	340	63	2.2	2.2
POLK	6,990	73.2	66.8	1,391	14.6	1,751	987	10.3	959	178	1.9	3.1
PULASKI	1,853	66.6	57.7	550	19.8	599	354	12.7	290	24	0.9	25.5
PUTNAM	2,000	64.3	59.3	596	19.2	863	471	15.1	529	45	1.4	1.6
QUITMAN	421	55.6	44.4	161	21.3	182	168	22.2	121	7	0.9	88
RABUN	2,196	79.5	76.9	324	11.7	351	199	7.2	182	42	1.5	2.5
RANDOLPH	1,757	58.8	43.7	674	22.5	821	540	18.1	475	18	0.6	57
RICHMOND	32,625	62.6	56.2	12,314	23.6	15,616	5,145	9.9	5,625	109	3.8	31
ROCKDALE	10,064	82.5	77.7	1,196	9.8	2,147	774	6.3	994	171	1.4	1310
SCHLEY	832	68.6	61.7	185	15.3	251	176	14.5	113	19	1.6	2.5
SCREVEN	2,716	62.1	57.9	900	20.6	1,090	695	15.9	543	61	1.4	25
SEMINOLE	1,933	67.2	56.8	471	16.4	565	403	14.0	381	70	2.4	74
SPALDING	10,261	67.9	60.9	2,923	19.4	3,816	1,646	10.9	1,825	272	1.8	3.2
STEPHENS	4,772	77.6	73.0	812	13.2	963	467	7.6	459	102	1.7	76
STEWART	1,056	53.9	46.2	502	25.6	471	379	19.3	339	24	1.2	352
SUMTER	5,809	63.2	51.6	2,037	22.2	2,905	1,226	13.3	1,257	119	1.3	1.7
TALBOT	1,284	62.2	52.1	415	20.1	487	349	16.9	324	17	0.8	21
TALIAFERRO	341	59.0	53.8	119	20.6	117	117	20.2	108	20	0.2	113
TATTNALL	3,571	69.8	63.5	841	16.4	1,007	627	12.3	460	35	2.0	38
TAYLOR	1,558	62.9	51.9	571	23.0	632	327	13.2	346	77	1.5	2.2
TELFAR	2,452	69.6	57.8	639	18.1	827	411	11.7	415	22	0.9	95
TERRELL	2,419	59.4	46.3	933	22.9	1,052	684	16.8	597	20	0.6	2.3
THOMAS	7,811	64.5	56.5	2,524	20.9	3,293	1,540	12.7	1,309	42	1.4	4.4
THIFT	7,197	69.3	61.1	1,887	18.2	2,592	1,128	10.9	1,112	37	0.9	1.6
TOOMBS	5,002	67.6	63.0	1,531	20.7	1,761	772	10.4	707	227	1.9	2.1
TOWNS	1,071	85.3	80.8	101	8.0	137	62	4.9	77	95	1.3	2.2
TREUTLEN	1,327	66.4	63.1	370	18.5	402	267	13.4	200	22	1.8	1.0
TROUP	9,600	65.1	61.5	3,068	20.8	3,984	1,905	12.9	1,694	34	1.7	1.6
TURNER	2,063	63.1	52.4	659	20.2	887	501	15.3	369	170	1.2	286
TWIGGS	2,160	67.8	60.1	546	17.1	717	454	14.2	448	45	1.4	1.8
UNION	2,151	82.0	79.0	242	9.2	357	187	7.1	159	28	0.9	3.1
UPSON	4,951	67.3	62.2	1,331	18.1	1,617	974	13.2	777	44	1.7	1.7
WALKER	13,299	79.5	73.9	1,109	10.9	2,314	1,363	8.1	1,306	96	1.3	1.9
WALTON	7,649	74.3	69.8	1,415	13.8	1,938	1,083	10.5	1,116	251	1.5	2.0
WARE	7,996	68.8	61.4	2,185	18.8	2,377	1,185	10.2	1,017	142	1.4	1.8
WARREN	1,238	58.4	48.7	498	23.5	487	367	17.3	353	259	2.2	2.9
WASHINGTON	3,704	60.4	54.0	1,288	21.0	1,490	1,073	17.5	963	18	0.8	4.1
WAYNE	4,855	73.5	67.2	940	14.2	1,357	708	10.7	659	65	1.1	1.39
WEBSTER	551	71.7	63.4	111	14.4	121	98	12.7	97	104	1.6	1.7
WHEELER	1,189	69.6	63.7	251	14.7	310	171	12.1	171	9	1.2	1.8
WHITE	2,339	82.1	78.2	269	9.7	381	165	6.0	223	24	1.4	2.1
WHITFIELD	15,963	77.9	73.5	2,493	12.2	3,025	1,621	7.9	1,535	62	2.2	48
WILCOX	1,564	67.2	60.0	437	18.8	511	296	12.7	255	419	2.0	2.5
WILKES	2,126	67.0	56.5	606	19.1	695	405	12.8	468	30	1.3	2.9
WILKINSON	2,327	67.5	59.5	566	16.4	809	518	15.0	357	38	1.2	1.5
WORTH	4,192	69.8	60.7	987	16.4	1,480	740	12.3	781	35	1.0	1.8
GA TOTAL	1,146,871	69.7	65.8	312,451	19.0	390,133	157,611	9.6	164,758	29,197	1.8	1.6
												2.1

FAMILY INCOME

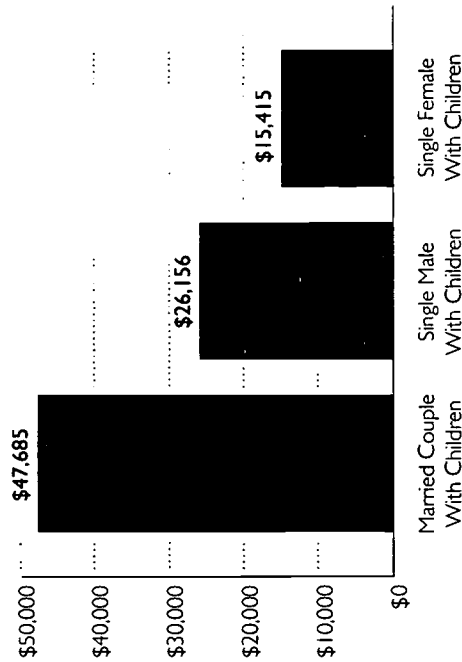
The median income for all families in Georgia, both with and without children, rose 17% during the 1980's, from \$28,559 (in 1989 dollars) to \$33,529 ten years later. Median family income in the nation increased 11% during this period, and by 1989, Georgia surpassed all but two Southern states in median family income.

Despite statewide economic growth during the 1980's, income disparities persisted among Georgia families. Georgia had the 10th widest gap in the nation between its highest and lowest income families, and the 11th widest gap between its highest and its middle income families. The average income of the wealthiest families in Georgia was higher than the upper level incomes in 37 states. Yet middle income families in Georgia earned less than middle income families in all but 13 states.

Differences in average family income were also notable among those families with their own children living at home — about half of Georgia's families. Married-couple families with children had the highest average income, more than 200% higher than families headed by single women and more than 80% higher than families headed by single men.

While these disparities are striking in and of themselves, they are also evident at the county level. In 134 of Georgia's 159 counties, the average income in a female-headed family with children was less than half of the median family income for the state. The highest average income for families headed by single women

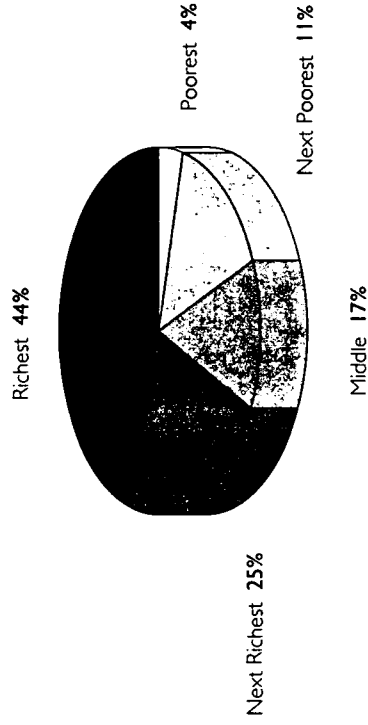
AVERAGE INCOMES FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE, GEORGIA, 1989



The median family income increased **17%** during the 1980's.

Georgia had the **10th** widest income gap in the nation between rich and poor families, and the **11th** widest gap between rich and middle class families in the late 1980's.

SHARE OF GEORGIA INCOME HELD BY FAMILIES IN EACH INCOME FIFTH, LATE 1980'S



16% of Georgia's families are poor.

Georgia's "Standard of Need" is **46.4%**, meaning that a family earning more than 46.4% of the poverty level is ineligible for any financial assistance.

FAMILY INCOME

(\$25,518/year) was less than the lowest average income for families with children headed by a married couple (\$26,395/year). In 72 counties the average income for families with children headed by women was less than \$12,000/year, while this was true for families with children headed by men in only 10 counties.

Despite newfound economic prosperity for some of Georgia's families, 16% remain in poverty. In 1989, 1 in 5 Georgia children lived in a family earning less than the federal poverty level (\$12,675/year for a family of four).

The majority of Georgia's poor children live in families with a working adult. They remain poor in large part because of low wages. Although minimum wage rose incrementally over the 1980's, a full-time minimum wage worker still earned about two-thirds of the poverty level.

Although they live in poverty, many families are not eligible for financial assistance. The "Standard of Need," or the income level below which families are eligible for financial support, was set at 46.4% of the poverty level in Georgia in October, 1991.

Increases in the median family income in Georgia during the 1980's have elevated the state's status in the South and in the nation. Yet widening income gaps undermine this progress.

FAMILY INCOME Median Family Income, in 1989 dollars, Georgia, 1979 and 1989

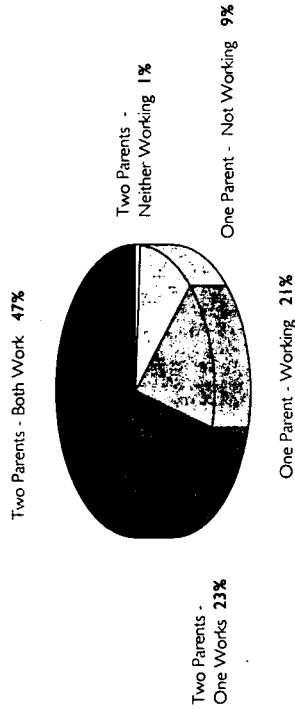
COUNTY	1979	1989	COUNTY	1979	1989	COUNTY	1979	1989
APPLING	\$20,384	\$26,203	EVANS	\$20,083	\$24,975	NEWTON	\$28,533	\$31,803
ATKINSON	\$18,522	\$21,441	FANNIN	\$19,629	\$22,619	OCONEE	\$32,310	\$38,417
BACON	\$22,204	\$23,366	FAYETTE	\$44,180	\$53,845	OGLETHORPE	\$24,710	\$28,175
BAKER	\$21,030	\$22,500	FLOYD	\$28,349	\$30,998	PAULDING	\$28,443	\$35,667
BALDWIN	\$28,853	\$31,216	FORSYTH	\$30,391	\$40,718	PEACH	\$25,084	\$30,436
BANKS	\$24,716	\$28,212	FRANKLIN	\$22,773	\$27,517	PICKENS	\$23,690	\$27,790
BARROW	\$26,914	\$30,922	FULTON	\$28,597	\$36,582	PIERCE	\$22,196	\$25,373
BARTOW	\$31,291	\$22,047	GILMER	\$21,758	\$24,888	PIKE	\$28,936	\$32,399
BEN HILL	\$21,253	\$22,047	GLASCOCK	\$23,627	\$25,857	POLK	\$25,807	\$27,896
BERRIEN	\$22,773	\$24,839	GLYNN	\$29,010	\$32,586	PULASKI	\$23,616	\$28,514
BIBB	\$28,301	\$31,903	GORDON	\$26,165	\$31,331	PUTNAM	\$27,406	\$28,925
BLECKLEY	\$27,616	\$29,082	GRADY	\$20,997	\$22,739	QUITMAN	\$16,162	\$18,140
BRANTLEY	\$23,055	\$25,117	GREENE	\$20,794	\$23,963	RABUN	\$21,871	\$24,233
BROOKS	\$19,017	\$23,835	GWINNETT	\$39,896	\$48,000	RANDOLPH	\$19,267	\$17,221
BRYAN	\$25,451	\$31,709	HABERSHAM	\$24,300	\$28,824	RICHMOND	\$26,230	\$29,607
BULLOCH	\$24,598	\$27,782	HALL	\$29,220	\$34,147	ROCKDALE	\$36,700	\$42,838
BURKE	\$21,054	\$21,349	HANCOCK	\$18,696	\$21,798	SCHLEY	\$22,596	\$26,895
BUTTS	\$26,432	\$27,441	HARALSON	\$25,220	\$27,027	SCREVEN	\$18,076	\$25,154
CALHOUN	\$20,995	\$18,479	HARRIS	\$28,418	\$30,565	SEMINOLE	\$21,728	\$22,401
CAMDEN	\$25,997	\$30,484	HEART	\$24,088	\$27,561	SPALDING	\$26,063	\$29,936
CANDLER	\$19,529	\$24,245	HEARD	\$23,870	\$25,066	STEPHENS	\$24,828	\$27,768
CARROLL	\$26,786	\$30,096	HENRY	\$33,856	\$40,733	STEWART	\$16,356	\$19,500
CATOOSA	\$29,333	\$29,657	HOUSTON	\$33,838	\$35,300	SUMTER	\$24,328	\$25,676
CHARLTON	\$23,580	\$25,773	IRWIN	\$20,011	\$23,512	TALBOT	\$23,067	\$23,054
CHATHAM	\$28,210	\$31,826	JACKSON	\$25,174	\$28,675	TALIAFERRO	\$17,496	\$17,847
CHATTAHOOCHE	\$23,113	\$25,961	JASPER	\$23,849	\$29,346	TATTNALL	\$18,450	\$23,726
CHATTOOGA	\$24,119	\$24,851	JEFF DAVIS	\$25,135	\$24,264	TAYLOR	\$22,924	\$22,423
CHEROKEE	\$31,249	\$41,762	JEFFERSON	\$19,580	\$21,416	TELFAIR	\$19,393	\$20,453
CLARKE	\$28,065	\$30,919	JENKINS	\$18,470	\$22,230	TERRELL	\$21,461	\$21,538
CLAY	\$16,141	\$16,180	JOHNSON	\$21,445	\$22,540	THOMAS	\$23,814	\$25,598
CLAYTON	\$35,509	\$36,925	JONES	\$30,178	\$35,598	TIFT	\$23,711	\$26,578
CLUNCH	\$21,846	\$21,076	LAMAR	\$26,053	\$26,201	TOOMBS	\$20,425	\$25,245
COBB	\$39,119	\$48,415	LANIER	\$20,367	\$20,280	TOWNS	\$18,047	\$23,114
COFFEE	\$20,748	\$24,535	LAURENS	\$24,505	\$26,944	TREUTLEN	\$20,480	\$21,404
COLQUITT	\$23,073	\$24,607	LEE	\$32,679	\$34,112	TROUP	\$26,268	\$30,072
COLUMBIA	\$33,030	\$42,924	LIBERTY	\$19,770	\$22,123	TURNER	\$21,290	\$22,330
COOK	\$22,102	\$24,169	LINCOLN	\$25,520	\$25,733	TWIGGS	\$24,884	\$22,867
COWETA	\$29,358	\$36,176	LONG	\$20,149	\$20,500	UNION	\$16,936	\$24,334
CRAWFORD	\$27,883	\$30,071	LOWNDES	\$24,374	\$28,007	UPSON	\$25,697	\$27,446
CRISP	\$23,086	\$23,051	LUMPKIN	\$23,199	\$30,417	WALKER	\$26,478	\$28,250
DAD	\$24,900	\$24,051	MACON	\$19,562	\$21,908	WALTON	\$26,420	\$31,659
DAWSON	\$23,129	\$30,519	MADISON	\$23,605	\$30,065	WARE	\$24,175	\$25,183
DECATUR	\$37,943	\$24,407	MARION	\$19,746	\$20,904	WARREN	\$20,864	\$21,325
DEKALB	\$37,943	\$41,495	MCDUFFIE	\$24,384	\$26,444	WASHINGTON	\$22,598	\$25,466
DODGE	\$21,509	\$24,514	MCINTOSH	\$19,332	\$24,117	WAYNE	\$23,650	\$27,582
DOOLY	\$20,241	\$21,513	MERWETHER	\$24,959	\$23,867	WEBSTER	\$19,290	\$22,054
DOUGHERTY	\$28,915	\$28,235	MILLER	\$21,125	\$25,586	WHEELER	\$16,941	\$21,008
DOUGLAS	\$34,638	\$40,497	MITCHELL	\$23,437	\$21,961	WHITE	\$24,490	\$27,830
EARLY	\$21,100	\$20,313	MONROE	\$26,499	\$32,127	WHITFIELD	\$29,545	\$32,423
ECHOLS	\$21,668	\$24,413	MONTGOMERY	\$20,006	\$25,124	WILCOX	\$21,763	\$22,356
EFFINGHAM	\$28,664	\$32,364	MORGAN	\$25,658	\$30,628	WILKES	\$23,595	\$23,913
ELBERT	\$23,782	\$24,070	MURRAY	\$27,309	\$29,708	WILKINSON	\$27,150	\$30,360
EMANUEL	\$21,058	\$22,692	MUSCOGEE	\$25,710	\$28,565	WORTH	\$24,807	\$25,713
						GA TOTAL	\$28,559	\$33,529

COUNTY	MARRIED COUPLE			MALE			FEMALE			MARRIED COUPLE			MALE			FEMALE		
	NUMBER	INCOME	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER	INCOME	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER	INCOME	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER	INCOME	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER	INCOME	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER	INCOME	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
APPLING	1728	\$36,629	87	\$20,702	416	\$17,312	EVANS	865	\$37,773	26	\$23,523	281	\$11,989					
ATKINSON	636	\$29,009	61	\$13,319	164	\$11,408	FANNIN	1794	\$30,819	82	\$18,762	223	\$11,093					
BACON	990	\$34,552	48	\$11,648	327	\$7,960	FAYETTE	8913	\$63,426	216	\$45,313	687	\$25,055					
BAKER	311	\$37,242	21	\$15,981	115	\$12,330	FLOYD	7951	\$40,931	290	\$39,157	1934	\$14,009					
BALDWIN	2750	\$44,221	157	\$19,358	1298	\$15,260	FORSYTH	5598	\$47,339	174	\$35,497	433	\$20,974					
BANKS	1307	\$33,314	50	\$27,525	160	\$13,855	FRANKLIN	1761	\$35,358	61	\$15,866	318	\$12,563					
BARROW	3446	\$37,857	168	\$20,360	623	\$16,421	FULTON	44893	\$74,399	3509	\$28,495	27797	\$15,671					
BARTOW	6598	\$38,238	310	\$25,159	1044	\$16,280	GILMER	1553	\$30,567	51	\$19,231	192	\$10,693					
BEN HILL	1646	\$34,555	113	\$21,448	586	\$10,880	GLASCOCK	255	\$31,235	12	\$17,538	44	\$10,456					
BERRIEN	1581	\$32,798	51	\$15,821	392	\$12,611	GLYNN	5713	\$43,739	323	\$24,171	1864	\$14,840					
BIBB	12351	\$52,533	647	\$27,230	6085	\$13,229	GORDON	4218	\$38,867	142	\$20,418	680	\$17,522					
BLECKLEY	1016	\$39,828	30	\$10,982	296	\$14,184	GRADY	2080	\$32,180	57	\$9,884	589	\$11,552					
BRANTLEY	1380	\$32,172	35	\$22,110	226	\$11,432	GREENE	955	\$39,358	61	\$20,270	454	\$12,709					
BROOKS	1366	\$32,712	85	\$12,686	447	\$10,387	GWINNETT	47223	\$57,141	1411	\$33,368	6087	\$25,518					
BRYAN	2084	\$43,151	57	\$29,449	317	\$12,858	HABERSHAM	2940	\$37,340	137	\$26,057	438	\$15,307					
BULLOCH	3614	\$37,470	176	\$15,429	1044	\$13,009	HALL	10554	\$44,852	418	\$30,959	1887	\$17,853					
BURKE	1741	\$34,719	144	\$17,626	1029	\$9,652	HANCOCK	550	\$35,885	67	\$21,742	443	\$12,069					
BUTTS	1246	\$37,958	81	\$16,801	332	\$14,714	HARALSON	2689	\$33,665	85	\$27,644	380	\$9,962					
CALHOUN	368	\$31,113	20	\$15,484	197	\$12,820	HARRIS	1851	\$44,786	59	\$98,560	309	\$13,147					
CAMDEN	3901	\$35,635	151	\$25,801	602	\$15,068	HART	1899	\$40,841	84	\$18,551	448	\$13,360					
CANDLER	718	\$35,972	32	\$33,140	225	\$11,879	HEARD	973	\$32,350	65	\$23,554	171	\$12,344					
CARROLL	7754	\$39,696	337	\$27,621	1717	\$14,035	HENRY	7199	\$47,255	243	\$26,877	849	\$20,105					
CATOOSA	4904	\$37,574	181	\$21,817	877	\$15,311	HOUSTON	10077	\$42,104	585	\$27,369	2333	\$14,338					
CHARLTON	944	\$31,903	57	\$25,302	222	\$9,115	IRWIN	766	\$34,330	29	\$22,499	316	\$10,884					
CHATHAM	18969	\$46,282	962	\$23,730	7533	\$14,617	JACKSON	3354	\$36,588	121	\$27,541	540	\$13,633					
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1982	\$29,635	20	\$20,708	178	\$11,103	JASPER	792	\$37,921	57	\$23,549	294	\$9,799					
CHATTOOGA	2279	\$32,988	82	\$16,781	462	\$11,957	JEFF DAVIS	1279	\$34,936	51	\$23,710	373	\$11,996					
CHEOKEE	12283	\$46,637	462	\$28,813	1105	\$23,893	JEFFERSON	1299	\$34,546	100	\$24,775	842	\$11,534					
CLARKE	5869	\$47,523	339	\$25,398	2524	\$12,871	JENKINS	728	\$33,039	27	\$11,844	339	\$9,453					
CLAY	225	\$37,117	52	\$14,290	136	\$10,153	JOHNSON	821	\$31,591	6	\$6,000	260	\$13,588					
CLAYTON	19903	\$44,449	1121	\$27,170	5555	\$19,174	JONES	2311	\$48,716	95	\$23,012	523	\$19,228					
CLINCH	673	\$33,488	33	\$11,127	173	\$9,332	LAMAR	1258	\$37,260	122	\$32,188	346	\$14,193					
COBB	52301	\$62,309	1912	\$33,686	8357	\$24,487	LANIER	555	\$29,313	55	\$23,982	179	\$6,911					
COFFEE	3193	\$38,389	183	\$29,396	916	\$10,819	LAURENS	3998	\$39,138	113	\$23,207	1389	\$10,690					
COLQUITT	3471	\$36,272	172	\$18,021	1192	\$8,981	LEE	2148	\$40,957	77	\$20,720	438	\$14,429					
COLUMBIA	9352	\$53,480	148	\$30,913	1208	\$22,528	LIBERTY	6547	\$27,554	195	\$20,434	1402	\$11,526					
COOK	1389	\$32,548	43	\$18,781	307	\$9,891	LINCOLN	687	\$35,408	36	\$15,744	215	\$14,811					
COWETA	6129	\$49,067	215	\$37,189	1285	\$14,958	LONG	748	\$31,587	38	\$12,032	122	\$7,044					
CRAWFORD	997	\$34,583	54	\$29,358	204	\$11,908	LOWNDES	7394	\$42,005	364	\$23,813	2359	\$11,547					
CRISP	1811	\$36,942	84	\$23,169	803	\$9,813	LUMPKIN	1614	\$34,890	46	\$24,011	214	\$16,116					
DADE	1541	\$33,732	92	\$10,763	210	\$12,363	MACON	1065	\$38,568	51	\$24,580	637	\$10,506					
DAWSON	1229	\$38,054	24	\$10,250	168	\$12,204	MADISON	2448	\$36,573	85	\$16,502	361	\$13,761					
DECATUR	2337	\$34,755	140	\$22,521	935	\$11,914	MARION	499	\$30,593	55	\$12,488	193	\$12,123					
DEKALB	46218	\$57,594	2701	\$29,033	16891	\$21,189	MCDUFFIE	1913	\$41,948	129	\$16,457	768	\$10,255					
DODGE	1692	\$33,589	109	\$18,035	494	\$12,324	MCINTOSH	749	\$32,076	76	\$25,440	253	\$8,548					
DOOLY	849	\$38,513	80	\$16,757	406	\$9,534	MERWETHER	2048	\$35,577	118	\$15,872	665	\$12,349					
DOUGHERTY	8249	\$44,182	423	\$19,677	4692	\$11,326	MILLER	585	\$35,369	43	\$24,296	159	\$12,385					
DOUGLAS	8895	\$46,997	390	\$33,460	1419	\$21,553	MITCHELL	1713	\$32,739	55	\$19,114	880	\$9,616					
EARLY	1022	\$35,707	70	\$16,252	383	\$9,247	MONROE	1774	\$43,689	78	\$24,913	339	\$12,227					
ECHOLS	267	\$33,810	12	\$18,111	41	\$13,770	MONTGOMERY	740	\$31,678	34	\$55,653	158	\$10,851					
EFFINGHAM	3332	\$37,811	154	\$25,638	532	\$13,735	MORGAN	1221	\$39,164	60	\$23,901	311	\$15,181					
ELBERT	1846	\$32,655	117	\$25,134	624	\$12,595	MURRAY	3384	\$34,094	175	\$21,965	363	\$15,209					
EMANUEL	2091	\$33,547	77	\$22,827	621	\$11,277	MUSCOGEE	16075	\$42,033	995	\$22,357	6751	\$12,055					

FAMILY INCOME

COUNTY	MARRIED COUPLE		MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
	NUMBER	INCOME	NUMBER	INCOME	NUMBER	INCOME
NEWTON	4484	\$40,359	249	\$24,844	973	\$14,424
OCONEE	2293	\$50,250	80	\$31,350	318	\$20,093
OGLETHORPE	1028	\$34,617	69	\$26,533	204	\$13,283
PAULDING	5592	\$40,956	189	\$33,609	649	\$15,710
PEACH	1773	\$44,640	104	\$27,296	844	\$10,326
PICKENS	1699	\$34,259	65	\$13,862	226	\$14,004
PIERCE	1541	\$33,347	88	\$38,363	323	\$10,978
PIKE	1095	\$38,786	37	\$21,028	198	\$15,805
POLK	3343	\$36,202	123	\$20,851	842	\$13,462
PULASKI	704	\$43,824	19	\$18,925	298	\$12,671
PUTNAM	1274	\$42,497	95	\$15,071	360	\$13,017
QUITMAN	160	\$29,820	9	\$18,556	82	\$8,041
RABUN	1181	\$31,130	35	\$18,133	167	\$11,549
RANDOLPH	611	\$26,395	55	\$20,564	344	\$8,649
RICHMOND	16600	\$42,868	976	\$23,112	7506	\$12,969
ROCKDALE	6685	\$53,075	229	\$31,832	1066	\$22,590
SCHLEY	394	\$35,146	12	\$11,333	80	\$13,372
SCREVEN	1286	\$37,181	57	\$21,468	481	\$10,816
SEMINOLE	720	\$33,260	35	\$23,067	250	\$9,618
SPALDING	5270	\$40,314	315	\$18,275	1820	\$12,394
STEPHENS	2497	\$35,777	109	\$27,190	457	\$11,568
STEWART	411	\$29,723	16	\$24,209	214	\$8,689
SUMTER	2569	\$40,461	151	\$20,616	1294	\$11,371
TALBOT	511	\$34,059	24	\$19,834	261	\$11,100
TALIAFERRO	147	\$29,567	9	\$9,956	53	\$10,195
TATNALL	1516	\$36,103	87	\$18,882	470	\$8,428
TAYLOR	640	\$34,499	37	\$21,726	276	\$7,999
TELFAR	948	\$31,071	47	\$16,152	350	\$9,992
TERRELL	828	\$33,969	22	\$18,055	411	\$8,928
THOMAS	3487	\$38,401	196	\$16,106	1513	\$10,142
TIFT	3410	\$38,806	236	\$28,834	1122	\$10,530
TOOMBS	2469	\$39,390	126	\$20,478	667	\$9,717
TOWNS	559	\$30,843	23	\$47,409	70	\$11,956
TREUTLEN	611	\$27,873	30	\$20,575	184	\$11,886
TROUP	5437	\$44,221	273	\$16,527	1725	\$13,743
TURNER	818	\$32,540	18	\$17,889	328	\$7,185
TWIGGS	997	\$32,818	65	\$22,598	286	\$10,130
UNION	1197	\$38,379	57	\$11,914	115	\$8,828
UPSON	2423	\$36,232	113	\$28,164	760	\$14,348
WALKER	6520	\$36,573	251	\$17,226	1023	\$12,572
WALTON	4303	\$40,973	205	\$25,650	779	\$13,864
WARE	3214	\$37,162	160	\$19,881	1130	\$11,530
WARREN	456	\$32,493	21	\$18,005	233	\$8,510
WASHINGTON	1619	\$38,576	118	\$19,214	743	\$12,198
WAYNE	2473	\$36,656	137	\$19,561	543	\$10,502
WEBSTER	207	\$39,737	5	\$47,347	66	\$12,762
WHEELER	564	\$43,566	24	\$19,143	116	\$5,628
WHITE	1440	\$35,704	81	\$17,132	159	\$17,359
WHITFIELD	8263	\$45,106	295	\$19,433	1412	\$17,105
WILCOX	621	\$33,234	29	\$15,686	179	\$8,196
WILKES	869	\$40,153	75	\$15,339	345	\$12,112
WILKINSON	1021	\$36,714	27	\$26,970	344	\$20,851
WORTH	1957	\$35,682	117	\$20,758	708	\$8,495
GA TOTALS	650,526	\$47,685	31,039	\$26,156	184,292	\$15,450

GEORGIA CHILDREN BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT AND PARENTS' LABOR FORCE STATUS, 1990



The number of working mothers in Georgia increased by **16%** during the 1980's.

Although there are nearly **1 million** children in Georgia who may be in need of childcare, there are fewer than **200,000** spaces available.

MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT

During the last decade, the number of mothers entering the labor force in Georgia kept pace with national trends. By 1990, 71% of Georgia mothers (women 16 years and older with children under age 18) were working outside the home. This represented a 16% increase from 1980, and was slightly more than the national average of 68%.

In 1980, only 5 out of Georgia's 159 counties had 70% or more of their mothers in the labor force. Ten years later, this was true for 90 counties. By 1990, only one county in the state of Georgia had fewer than half of its mothers in the work force.

Many working mothers are also single mothers. One in 5 families in Georgia is headed by a single woman, either divorced, separated or never married. About 23% of Georgia's children lived with a single parent in 1990, and in most cases, these families were headed by women.

Child care is crucial for working mothers. There are close to one million children in Georgia with a mother working outside the home who are likely to need care by another adult at least part time. Yet throughout Georgia there are spaces for only about 200,000 children in licensed day care programs or registered family day care homes. Some Georgia counties have spaces for fewer than ten children in all of the county's licensed and registered child care facilities put together.

MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT

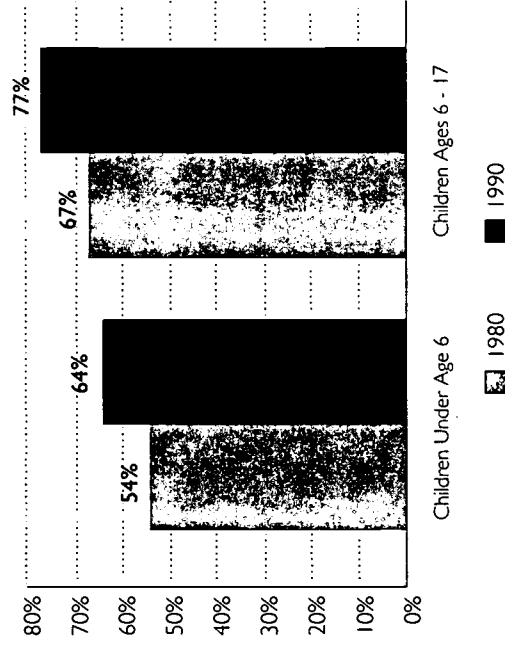
Child care costs in Georgia range from \$45 to over \$100 per week per child. The state, with federal assistance, subsidized care for approximately 27,500 children in 1991, more than 3 times the number subsidized in the late 1980's. Yet there is still a waiting list for subsidized child care of about 8,500 families.

Many of the children who receive subsidized care have mothers who are participating in the Positive Employment and Community Help (PEACH) Program designed to facilitate the move from welfare dependency to self-sufficiency through work. PEACH services include basic skills and job training, vocational assessment and supports like transportation assistance and Medicaid coverage. In 1992, 128 counties in the state provide PEACH services.

State investment in child care greatly affects its quality, availability and affordability. In 1992 national comparisons, Georgia ranks 35th in the nation in money allocated to child care and early education. Georgia spent 24 times more on corrections in 1990 than on services for young children. Georgia spent only \$16.25 per child on direct child care and early childhood services in 1989. By comparison, the # 1 ranked state spent over \$150 per child.

Increasing numbers of Georgia families have mothers in the work force. Flexible hours and leave policies, adequate health benefits and child care, and aggressive recovery of child support help families to balance work and child rearing responsibilities. In doing so, these policies are likely to increase family stability and enhance child development.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF GEORGIA MOTHERS BY AGE OF THEIR CHILDREN, 1980 AND 1990



Georgia ranked **35th** in the nation in money spent on child care services in 1990, spending **24** times more on corrections.

The state subsidized child care for over **27,000** children in 1991, but more than **8,500** families are still waiting for this help.

COUNTY	1980			1990			COUNTY	1980			1990			COUNTY	1980			1990		
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%		
APPLING	1,254	52.5	1,367	58.4	EVANS	840	67.4	862	70.1	NEWTON	3,061	61.3	3,921	67.5						
ATKINSON	444	51.3	605	68.2	FANNIN	978	49.0	1,393	67.6	OCONEE	1,287	69.3	1,989	74.3						
BACON	798	56.8	975	67.6	FAYETTE	2,776	55.3	6,701	67.5	OGLETHORPE	890	69.7	1,041	79.6						
BAKER	294	53.2	311	66.0	FLOYD	6,832	63.2	7,794	74.7	PAULDING	2,453	57.0	4,454	68.3						
BALDWIN	3,017	70.5	3,449	77.2	FORSYTH	2,409	54.9	4,470	71.8	PEACH	1,612	58.6	2,018	69.6						
BANKS	883	68.8	1,062	74.3	FRANKLIN	1,368	64.2	1,628	74.1	PICKENS	978	58.1	1,444	70.4						
BARROW	1,953	63.1	2,773	64.9	FULTON	46,223	60.8	54,450	67.8	PIERCE	980	53.3	1,262	65.9						
BARTOW	4,105	65.8	5,893	71.8	GILMER	826	52.1	1,143	63.5	PIKE	843	68.4	980	68.2						
BEN HILL	1,341	57.9	1,615	68.1	GLASCOCK	173	55.4	215	71.2	POLK	2,821	62.6	3,040	68.5						
BERRIEN	1,298	64.6	1,578	76.8	GLYNN	4,833	60.7	6,069	72.5	PULASKI	805	61.3	779	75.3						
BIBB	12,994	63.5	14,191	70.3	GORDON	2,906	63.4	3,695	72.9	PUTNAM	999	69.0	1,418	79.9						
BLECKLEY	992	70.5	949	71.8	GRADY	1,710	61.6	2,095	71.8	QUITMAN	159	53.7	197	72.2						
BRANTLEY	660	47.7	1,011	58.0	GREENE	974	69.1	1,133	70.7	RABUN	908	64.0	1,138	79.6						
BROOKS	1,086	54.7	1,367	65.7	GWINNETT	17,036	60.3	39,622	73.2	RANDOLPH	708	60.7	710	65.5						
BRYAN	792	51.3	1,588	63.3	HABERSHAM	2,356	65.6	2,835	78.3	RICHMOND	14,938	61.1	17,546	68.1						
BULLOCH	2,829	63.0	3,420	70.2	HALL	6,973	62.8	9,551	73.6	ROCKDALE	3,579	58.9	6,021	74.9						
BURKE	1,666	61.1	2,157	70.3	HANCOCK	867	67.4	925	76.0	SCHLEY	255	56.4	318	65.3						
BUTTS	1,233	68.3	1,314	71.1	HARALSON	1,722	63.9	1,985	64.5	SCREVEN	1,182	63.1	1,369	70.3						
CALHOUN	516	61.8	464	75.8	HARRIS	1,340	64.2	1,609	67.6	SEMINOLE	613	52.0	701	63.9						
CAMDEN	1,080	53.5	3,283	71.0	HART	1,799	70.7	1,951	76.0	SPALDING	4,500	63.4	5,484	69.9						
CANDLER	628	63.1	719	72.4	HEARD	600	64.5	826	65.3	STEPHENS	1,980	65.6	2,266	75.3						
CARROLL	5,026	62.2	6,980	69.9	HENRY	3,212	59.9	6,194	73.0	STEWART	434	57.0	433	61.1						
CATOOSA	3,528	59.3	4,361	71.0	HOUSTON	7,341	59.3	9,570	72.2	SUMTER	2,669	66.1	2,799	66.4						
CHARLTON	556	53.2	764	59.9	IRWIN	662	53.8	794	69.7	TALBOT	527	62.2	604	69.9						
CHATTAHOOCHIE	16,075	56.6	20,308	70.1	JACKSON	2,428	64.9	2,970	71.2	TALIAFERRO	144	60.5	155	70.8						
CHATTahoochee	784	36.5	932	42.8	JASPER	682	61.7	882	75.5	TATTNALL	1,324	56.5	1,355	63.5						
CHATTAOOGA	1,970	63.5	2,151	73.0	JEFF DAVIS	1,061	60.0	1,239	70.5	TAYLOR	628	60.6	646	66.8						
CHEROKEE	4,723	56.4	9,734	70.7	JEFFERSON	1,595	61.9	1,667	68.7	TELFAIR	903	60.3	1,004	70.9						
CLARKE	5,521	67.1	6,290	71.6	JENKINS	574	48.7	842	73.1	TERRELL	1,000	64.2	958	66.8						
CLAY	236	50.3	319	72.3	JOHNSON	772	62.8	809	70.7	THOMAS	3,300	62.5	3,904	72.0						
CLAYTON	15,119	59.5	20,389	75.3	JONES	1,593	61.3	2,290	74.7	TIFT	3,144	63.6	3,472	70.5						
CLINCH	566	61.1	689	75.1	LAMAR	1,059	65.5	1,233	70.1	TOOMBS	1,933	56.3	2,401	70.5						
COBB	26,471	58.7	43,999	70.1	LANIER	395	48.5	528	65.4	TOWNS	434	62.7	509	75.4						
COFFEE	2,266	57.5	3,016	70.1	LAURENS	3,566	66.0	4,215	74.1	TREUTLEN	4,111	48.8	514	62.3						
COLQUITT	3,101	58.4	3,506	71.3	LEE	1,099	59.6	1,883	70.7	TROUP	4,454	66.2	5,504	73.8						
COLUMBIA	3,933	57.6	7,595	69.4	LIBERTY	2,511	47.2	4,643	58.0	TURNER	960	70.5	889	71.2						
COOK	1,280	66.7	1,221	69.5	LINCOLN	510	58.2	700	71.2	TWIGGS	588	44.7	936	63.9						
COWETA	3,529	63.0	5,361	69.5	LONG	312	49.1	618	67.7	UNION	675	55.3	955	64.9						
CRAWFORD	705	60.5	973	72.1	LOWNDES	6,093	60.2	7,282	69.3	UPSON	2,485	71.4	2,560	73.8						
CRISP	1,629	57.7	1,900	68.7	LUMPKIN	835	59.4	1,344	72.5	WALKER	4,709	55.5	5,720	72.4						
DADE	969	49.7	1,182	64.9	MACON	1,081	60.4	1,283	67.2	WALTON	2,931	62.5	3,860	69.9						
DAWSON	460	62.0	1,039	73.8	MADISON	1,917	68.0	2,184	74.0	WARE	2,974	55.1	3,069	66.0						
DECATUR	2,192	63.0	2,401	66.2	MARION	377	51.1	502	66.2	WARREN	524	57.3	640	74.4						
DE KALB	44,893	65.9	52,964	77.9	MCDUFFIE	1,766	63.7	2,058	71.1	WASHINGTON	1,559	58.6	1,842	70.1						
DODGE	1,594	65.2	1,778	75.3	MCINTOSH	581	51.1	700	63.9	WAYNE	1,605	52.8	2,085	66.6						
DOOLY	922	58.5	947	67.2	MERWETHER	1,860	65.4	2,147	69.5	WEBSTER	159	50.8	214	71.3						
DOUGHERTY	9,710	62.2	9,587	69.1	MILLER	545	58.2	535	63.9	WHEELER	455	62.8	424	61.8						
DOUGLAS	5,140	56.5	7,822	72.5	MITCHELL	1,869	64.5	2,024	68.8	WHITE	953	66.5	1,298	75.7						
EARLY	1,117	60.6	1,186	73.2	MONROE	1,377	72.2	1,625	70.2	WHITFIELD	6,794	65.9	7,455	73.1						
ECHOLS	163	46.0	218	64.7	MONTGOMERY	542	61.9	669	71.4	WILCOX	546	54.1	612	71.6						
EFFINGHAM	1,301	45.5	2,472	60.7	MORGAN	1,080	68.8	1,328	76.5	WILKES	945	65.4	1,082	75.3						
ELBERT	1,782	68.9	1,696	66.0	MURRAY	2,021	65.3	2,961	76.4	WILKINSON	869	62.2	1,037	69.7						
EMANUEL	1,779	61.3	2,162	74.2	MUSCOGEE	14,280	58.6	16,644	67.4	WORTH	1,529	58.2	1,951	67.0						
										GA TOTAL	478,156	61.0	630,331	70.8						

5 APPENDICES

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GLOSSARY

AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children is a means-tested program that provides assistance to low-income families. The AFDC program is funded by the state and the federal government. Federal funds come from the Family Support Administration within the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The program is administered in Georgia by the Department of Human Resources. The maximum monthly payment for a mother and two children was \$280 in 1992.

Teen Birth Rate - Number of births to girls younger than age 18 per 1000 girls ages 15 to 17 in the population.

Child Death Rate - Number of deaths among children ages 1 to 14 per 100,000 children of the same ages in the population.

DYS/DCYS - The Division of Youth Services became the Department of Children and Youth Services in July, 1992. The new Department oversees the juvenile justice system in Georgia.

Family - When "family" appears in the phrase **median family income**, it is defined as a household head and one or more other persons related to him or her by birth, marriage or adoption. When "family" appears in the phrase **average family income**, it is defined as a household head, either married, single male or single female, with or without their own children under age 18.

Food Stamps - This federal program is funded by the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. In Georgia, it is administered by the Department of Human Resources. The maximum monthly value of food stamps for a family of three in Georgia is currently \$292.

GED - General Equivalency Degree; a high school graduation equivalency certification.

High School Dropout Rate - Percent of teens ages 16 to 19 not high school graduates and not in school.

Income - The amount of pretax money gained during the last full calendar year, including, but not limited to: wages and salaries, self-employment, interest and dividends, social security and cash public assistance.

Infant Death Rate - Number of deaths among infants younger than age one, per 1000 live births.

Juvenile Commitment Rate - Number of youth ages 10 to 17 committed to state custody, per 1000 youth in the population.

Low Birthweight Rate - Percent of all infants born weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds.

Neonatal Period - The first 27 days of life.

PEACH - The Positive Employment and Community Help Program, administered by the Georgia Department of Human Resources, provides vocational assessment, basic skills training, support services (child care transportation and medical coverage), education and job training to welfare recipients.

Recommitment - When youth who are currently or have been committed to the state are caught breaking the law again, they are "recommitted".

Southern States - As identified by the Southern Regional Education Board, Southern states are Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Standard of Need - The estimated amount of money needed for basic necessities for a family. The Standard of Need in Georgia is 46.4% of the federally established poverty level, meaning families earning more than this are not eligible for financial assistance from the state. In 1992, the federal poverty level for a family of three was \$11,140/year.

Teen Violent Death Rate - Number of deaths by homicide, suicide or accident among teens ages 15 to 19 per 100,000 teens of the same age group in the population.

Unruly Charge - Also called a "Status Offense". An infraction that applies only to youth, like truancy or runaway.

The information in the **Georgia KIDS COUNT Factbook 1992** comes from a wide range of sources within Georgia and around the nation. The KIDS COUNT Inter-Agency Data Team comprised of representatives from state agencies and departments, public and private universities, and independent consultants was vital to the successful completion of this project.

This section identifies the sources for the primary data found in each section of the **Factbook** as well as the method used to compute findings. It also provides references for the secondary sources that informed the text introducing each indicator of child well-being.

OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

Data in the Georgia maps in this section are adjusted for race. The calculation of race-adjusted rates was based on data for the most recent time period (1990 for the census data and 1986 - 1990 for the vital statistics data). The adjustment is for African-American/white population distribution only, and other populations were not considered. Counties were excluded from the rate calculation if the number of "events" of interest was less than ten for either race. For example, the "event" for the map of child poverty rates was "a child living in poverty", and the U.S. 1990 Census showed no African-American children in poverty in nine counties, and only nine white children in poverty in one county. The adjusted child poverty rate is the sum of the race-specific poverty rate times the fraction of Georgia children of that race.

WHO ARE GEORGIA'S CHILDREN?

Child population data (by age, race and gender) were derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape File (STF) 1A, table 12.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

The total live births for 1981 through 1985 and 1986 through 1990 were calculated to provide the denominators for rate calculations. The number of births of infants weighing less than 5 1/2 pounds born to Georgia residents, for the two five-year periods, were the numerators for the rate calculations. Births (and deaths) occurring on military bases in Georgia were included in the county totals of the county in which the base is located. The rate was calculated as 100 times the number of low birthweight births divided by the number of births.

If fewer than 10 low birthweight births were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a low birthweight rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 10 low birthweight

births must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on low birthweight births is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

In some counties there were either no births to African-American women or no births to white women. "NA" (not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

The average cost per child per average stay in a high-risk neonatal nursery in the 5 regional medical centers was based on the following: \$30,000 for a 28 day stay at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta; \$8,590 for a 10 day stay at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta; \$21,908 for an 18 day stay at the Medical Center Hospital in Columbus; \$13,131 for a 20 day stay at the Medical Center of Central Georgia in Macon; and \$27,000 for a 10 day stay at Memorial Medical Center in Savannah.

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INFANT DEATHS

Data were compiled from birth and death certificate records from 1980 through 1990, through the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Office of Vital Statistics. The total deaths for the two five-year periods for infants less than one year of age were the numerators. All deaths to infants whose state of residence was listed as Georgia - even if the death occurred outside Georgia - were included in the count. However, deaths in Georgia to non-Georgia residents were not included. The rate was calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths divided by the number of live births.

If fewer than 5 infant deaths were recorded for a given county over the specified period, an infant death rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 infant deaths must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on infant deaths is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

In some counties there were either no births to African-American women or no births to white women. "NA" (not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

The number of high risk infants served in the four regional medical centers is

derived from the following 1991 discharges from neonatal intensive care nurseries: 415 from the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta; 429 from the Medical Center Hospital in Columbus; 499 from the Medical Center of Central Georgia in Macon; and 634 from Memorial Medical Center in Savannah.

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CHILD DEATHS

Data were compiled from death certificate records from 1980 through 1990, through the Georgia Department of Human Resources Office of Vital Statistics. Deaths due to all causes to children ages one through fourteen who were Georgia residents were used for the rate numerator. The denominators were estimated from a linear extrapolation of the 1980 and 1990 census population values. For example, the 1981 child population is calculated as the 1980 population plus one-tenth of the change in population from 1980 to 1990. The number of child-years for a five year period is the sum of the child populations for the five years. The rate was calculated as 100,000 times the number of child deaths divided by the number of child-years.

If fewer than 5 child deaths were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a child death rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 child deaths must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on child deaths is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

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TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS

Data were compiled from death certificate records from 1980 through 1990, through the Georgia Department of Human Resources Office of Vital Statistics. The methodology for calculation of the teen violent death rate was the same as that used for child death rate. The violent deaths to persons ages 15 to 19 were identified from the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 9) "short codes" and include all deaths with codes from 50 to 62, inclusive. This does include among "violent" deaths deaths due to medical complications (code 55) and adverse drug reaction (code 59).

If fewer than 5 teen violent deaths were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a teen violent death rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 teen violent deaths must have occurred in a given county between 1981 and 1985 and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on teen violent deaths is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

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ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The data on Child abuse and neglect are from a 30-month study commissioned by the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Department of Family and Children's Services and Division of Public Health, conducted in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control, Division of Injury Prevention. Data are based on confirmed cases in Georgia for the period January, 1987 through June, 1989.

Cases of child abuse and neglect are reported to the Child Protective Services (CPS) department of the Division of Family and Children's Services. Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect are investigated by CPS workers to determine the veracity of the report. The rates are confirmed cases per 1,000 child - years, and the rates are race, gender and age adjusted.

Of several reporting systems maintained by CPS, the child abuse registry of all confirmed cases was chosen because it used consistent definitions for the time period of the study. However, the study cautions against further projections of child abuse and neglect reports based on the findings due to "factors associated with CPS's data systems and case definitions". CPS is in the process of revising its data collection system.

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JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STATE CUSTODY

The Department of Children and Youth Services provided data on the number of youth ages 10 through 17 who were placed by court order in state custody. The custody rate for a given year is 1000 times the number of placed youth divided by the total number of youth ages 10 through 17.

If fewer than 5 juvenile commitments were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a juvenile commitment rate was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over the decade, at least 5 juvenile commitments must have occurred in a given county in 1982 and again in 1991. As a result, county trend information on juvenile commitments is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

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BIRTHS TO TEENS

The sum over five years of live births to all women whose age at delivery was less than 18 is the numerator for the teen birth rate calculation. (Age at delivery is calculated from birth certificate data - the difference between mother's date of birth and the infant's birth date.) The denominator is the sum of the 15 to 17 year old female population for the five year period.

If fewer than 10 births to teens were recorded for a given county over the specified period, a rate of births to teens was not calculated for that county.

In order to calculate a rate of change over and again between 1986 and 1990. As a result, county trend information on births to teens is calculated on fewer than 159 counties.

In some counties there were either no births to female African-American teens or to female white teens. "NA"(not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

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HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Data on the education status of youth ages 16 through 19 is compiled from information from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The dropout rate was estimated from the data in tables P47 (STF 3A, 1980) and PB49 (STF 4B, 1980) and table P61 (STF 3A, 1990). The rate was calculated by dividing the number of youth who were not high school graduates and were not enrolled in school by the sum of all youth.

Data on the education level of adults over the age of 25 were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables 48 (STF 3A, 1980) and P58 (STF 3A, 1990). The percent of adults with less than a high school education and the percent with a college (four year) degree were calculated using the total number of adults over 25 as the denominator. The definition of education levels varied between censuses, however both numerator groups could be uniquely defined.

In some counties there were either no African-American teens ages 16 to 19, or no white teens in this age group. "NA"(not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

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CHILDREN IN POVERTY

The count of children (less than 18 years of age) living in poverty was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census tables PB117 (STF 4B, 1980) and P119 (STF 3A, 1990). The percent of children in poverty is 100 times the number living in poverty divided by the total number of children. Average rents were calculated from the Federal Register 57-45468 on fair market rents for a two-bedroom apartment.

In some counties there were no African-American children reported in the 1990 Census enumeration. "NA" (not applicable) is entered in the table to signify this.

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FAMILY SETTINGS

The data on family structures in which children live were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table P21 (STF 1, 1990). These tables provide information on the number of children living with both parents, with one parent (male), with one parent (female), with other relatives, and in other situations. The percent of children living in single parent families was calculated as 100 times the sum of single parent - male and female - children divided by the total number of children.

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FAMILY INCOME

The median family income was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables 74 (STF 3A, 1980) and P107A (STF 3A, 1990). Median family incomes in this section are expressed in 1989 dollars. To determine the adjusted figure, the Consumer Price Index for December, 1989 (126.1) was divided by the Consumer Price Index for December, 1979 (76.7) for an adjustment rate of 1.64. All 1979 dollars were multiplied by 1.64.

The mean income for families with children was derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables P19 and P109, STF 3A, 1990. Aggregate family income was the numerator for the calculation of the mean (average) income, and the number of families with "own children under age 18" was the denominator.

Income gaps are based on rankings of families (including those without children) into income fifths. All families in the state are ranked according to income level, and then divided into five groups ("fifths") of equal size. Changes in each group's average income over time is then measured.

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MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT

The data on labor force status of mothers with children under 18 were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, tables 57 (STF 3A, 1980) and P73 (STF 3A, 1990). The 1980 data only listed mothers as in or out of the labor force, while the 1990 data included a category of unemployed. The calculation of percent of women in the labor force included (for 1990) unemployed women with employed as the numerator and used all women with children under 18 as the denominator.

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GEORGIANS FOR CHILDREN, founded in 1989, is an independent, statewide, non-profit advocacy organization. Georgians for Children serves as a credible voice for the state's children by researching their status and publishing comprehensive approaches to their well-being. Georgians for Children affects public and private policies to improve the quality of life for all children, our state's most important resource.

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